

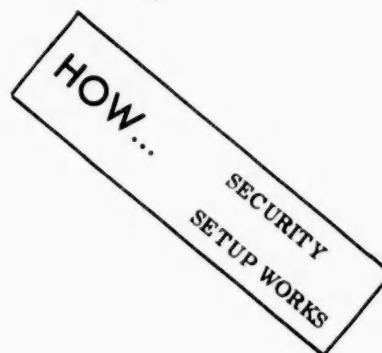
# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1953

VOL. XI, NO. 13 -- PAGES 383-412

The Depression-Born...



## U.S. WELFARE PROGRAM

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**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*



# your congress this week

## Tempest

The President's choice of "Chip" Bohlen as ambassador to the cold war capital ran into a hot quarrel on the Senate floor. Despite Secretary of State Dulles' assurance that the Bohlen FBI file contained nothing doubtful, Sens. McCarran (D Nev.) and McCarthy (R Wis.) weren't convinced.

McCarthy wanted Dulles to testify under oath and Bohlen to submit to a lie detector. Senate Leader Taft (R Ohio) and Sparkman (D Ala.), delegated to check the file, said they found nothing wrong. After more sharp debate and a McCarthy-Knowland (R Calif.) clash, the Senate declared a one-day cooling period. Then it argued some more and finally voted, 74-13, to confirm Bohlen as U.S. envoy to Moscow.

## Floor Action

Money--The Senate gave in to House insistence on dropping a \$15 million increase in the rural telephone program loans, and approved a supplemental appropriation of \$943 million for various government agencies.

Spy Penalties--The House passed a bill to continue during the present emergency stiffer penalties for espionage and sabotage.

Aid To GI Kin--House passage sent to the President a bill to continue payments to dependents of servicemen missing in action.

Court Order--The House approved a resolution advising its Un-American Activities Committee to ignore a California court order requiring depositions in a damage suit brought by ex-actors and movie writers.

## In The Lobbies

The Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy was formed to make "the largest effort yet" put forth to block tariff cuts. It says it represents industries employing over 4.5 million workers.

The Committee wants to "tighten up" the reciprocal trade law and fight Buy American Act repeal.

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These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

## In The Committees

Controls--Bernard Baruch urged enactment of standby price controls. Another war probably would "explode in a big smash" and Congress might not be around to pass a controls law, he said.

Red Trade--Rep. Battle (D Ala.), author of a law to cut off U.S. aid to allies shipping war goods to Communist countries, reported that the Reds still "get pretty much what they want" through "legal leaks." He urged a campaign to halt Red trade.

Smokes--The House Ways and Means Committee heard pros and cons on a bill by Rep. Simpson (R Pa.) to cut to \$2.90 a thousand the tax on cigarettes made to sell at 13 cents or less a package.

No Thanks--Sen. Williams (R Del.), who last year uncovered numerous tax scandals, turned down chairmanship of a Senate Finance unit, available to him only if he would let the full committee pass on, or, as he put it, "stifle" his reports.

Tidelands--Senate and House Committees approved bills to give the states title to submerged lands within their historic boundaries.

Shame?--Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communication Workers told a labor law hearing the Taft-Hartley Act "was conceived almost in shame." Rep. Kearns (R Pa.) said he had voted for the law and didn't have "to listen to that sort of stuff." The Committee recessed and pondered Kearns' objections. Later Beirne agreed to withdraw his words.

Allergic--Chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships told probers of the U.S. information program that most foreigners "are allergic to propaganda," especially the "blunderbuss" kind.

## EXTEND SOCIAL SECURITY?

**Despite Administration's "Must" Rating, Congress May Delay Enlargement;**

**Program Has Become Important To Most Americans Since Inception In 1935**

### SUMMARY

During the 1952 Presidential campaign, candidates of both major parties frequently called for expansion of existing social security programs to provide greater benefits and to cover more people.

In his State of the Union message to Congress Feb. 2, 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower again asked for expansion of these programs -- particularly Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, which is the program most generally referred to as "social security."

On Feb. 9, Eisenhower and Congressional leaders included enlargement of OASI coverage in a list of "must" legislation for Congress to handle before July. However, on Feb. 20, the House Ways and Means Committee set up two subcommittees to make detailed studies of present social security programs, including OASI. Spokesmen for the Committee and subcommittees said the action probably meant there would be no new social security legislation in 1953.

However, Congress moved to expedite the President's proposal to convert the Federal Security Agency, which supervises administration of social security programs, into a Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Pressure groups -- for and against expansion of social security -- have had a lot to say on the subject, and Congressmen have introduced almost 200 measures affecting the issue. Even after the House Committee's decision to conduct special studies into social security, many Members of Congress continued to talk of revising the program before Congress quits this year.

This is a survey of social security programs in the United States -- past, present, and proposals for the future.

First is a brief history of general public welfare systems and their transfer from non-government groups to local government agencies to states and then partly to the federal government.

The major present federal and federal-state social security programs are explained and defined. An accompanying chart (page 392) shows how many people get how much money from the four big federal-state systems.

The stands of some pressure groups on the issue are presented, with particular attention given to conflicting major proposals by Chamber of Commerce groups and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Stands of the Eisenhower Administration, actions of the House Ways and Means Committee and some of the major bills introduced by Congressmen to date complete the picture of the present status of social security programs in the United States.

### HOW SOCIAL SECURITY DEVELOPED

When people refer to "social security" they generally think in terms of one particular program -- Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

However, a special study by Congressional Quarterly shows there are other forms of public welfare and social insurance in the country which properly can be included as social security programs.

The Social Security Act, which first set up the federal social security program, was passed by Congress and became law during the first term of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1935. But before that, many other forms of social security had been provided by state and local governments as well as non-government agencies.

In colonial times villages and towns often were responsible for aid to the needy, with "paupers" getting such items as food and fuel.

The first state board of charities was founded in Massachusetts in 1863, and the first state board of health was established in the same state in 1869.

Some observers say the first federal participation in general public welfare programs came in 1785 when certain lands in the Northwest Territory were allocated by the federal government for establishing public schools in the various townships.

Social security programs of varied kinds grew so that by the time of the creation of the present social security system in 1935, all states had at least one such program in operation.

In some states, the programs were barely operative, since they depended upon the amount of money the counties had available for such benefits to needy persons.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

Workmen's compensation laws first became effective in 10 states in 1911 (although an earlier law in Maryland had been declared unconstitutional), and by 1930 all but four states had such laws. These laws made industry responsible for compensating workers or their survivors when the worker was injured or killed in connection with his job. Federal laws were passed to protect federal employees, longshoremen and harbor workers.

Before 1930 the federal government and many state and local governments had adopted retirement programs for their employees. Other state and local programs covered such things as teacher retirement, public health services and aid to the blind, aged, disabled or dependent children.

According to the Social Security Administration, when the "Great Depression" struck in 1929, about three-fourths of all relief was provided by public funds. But most of this relief was paid for out of village, town, or county funds as provided by state law.

Then the depression swept away the incomes and savings of millions of families, and the problem of public relief for the needy became critical.

Beginning in 1932 the federal government first made loans, then grants, to the states to pay for direct relief and work relief. Special temporary emergency relief programs were started.

In June, 1934, President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress calling for economic security legislation. He also appointed a committee to study economic security and ways of promoting it.

In its report, the committee declared its belief that an economic security program "must have as its primary aim the assurance of an adequate income to each human being in childhood, youth, middle age or old age -- in sickness or in health. It must provide safeguards against all of the hazards leading to destitution and dependency."

#### 1935 -- SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

After long hearings and exhaustive study, Congress passed the Social Security Act. It became law on Aug. 14, 1935, when signed by the President. Generally, the law left to the states those social security programs which were already in operation and strengthened them through federal grants-in-aid to the states.

The law provided for grants-in-aid to help states with aid for the needy aged and blind and the children who had been deprived of support by a parent's death, incapacity, or absence from home. Other federal grants were established by the law to enable states to strengthen and extend maternal and child health services, services for crippled children and child welfare benefits.

(The act provided grants to states for public health services for vocational rehabilitation. Provisions for these grants were later removed from the Social Security Act and incorporated in other legislation.)

#### AGED AND JOBLESS

The Act also set up two forms of social insurance which are still in effect on a widened scale. The first is Old-Age and Survivors Insurance -- the only program under the Act which is wholly federal. The other is the federal-state system of unemployment insurance.

According to the Social Security Administration, the choice of old age and unemployment as the risks to be covered by insurance was a result of the period the law was passed. Nearly all other modern industrial nations, the Administration said, have based their national social insurance systems on protection against sickness and disability. However, during the great depression the most pressing problems of insecurity in the U.S. were those of mass unemployment and support for the aged.

The problems which social security programs generally attempt to solve are more severe in an industrial economy than in an agrarian society. When most people in the United States were employed at agriculture, the problems of mass unemployment and support for the aged were not so considerable as when more people began relying on periodical paychecks from industrial and commercial employers to meet the critical needs for food, clothing and shelter.

Consequently, the Social Security Act was aimed at providing emergency support for non-farm families rather than farmers.

Many critics of social insurance and public welfare programs have argued that such plans are socialistic and therefore contrary to the American political-economic system. However, supporters of social security programs have pointed to the changing nature of the nation's economy and to the Constitutional provision for the federal government to collect taxes to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

Since passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, Congress has amended it several times -- particularly in 1939, 1950 and 1952 -- and created and revised other social security programs.

#### PROGRAMS NOW IN EFFECT

Most of the federal and federal-state social security programs now in operation are conducted by the four major divisions of the Social Security Administration.

Two of the programs provide benefits for the aged. Old Age and Survivors Insurance is a federal plan which provides benefits for participants and their dependents when they reach the age of 65.

#### Old Age Insurance

Benefits and the costs of administering old-age and survivors insurance are paid from contributions by employers, employees and self-employed persons, according to the Social Security Administration.



Employed persons and their employers are taxed at equal rates on a worker's earnings up to \$3,600 a year. The employer reports taxable wages quarterly and forwards his and the worker's contributions to the U.S. Treasury. Self-employed persons pay their tax once a year in connection with their federal income tax. They are taxed at 1.5 times the rate for employees, on net earnings of more than \$400 up to \$3,600.

#### "NUMBER" COVERED WORKERS

The OASI program is administered by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security Administration, which keeps an account for every worker who has earned wages or self-employment income covered by the law. It is for this purpose that an employee has a Social Security number, as the accounts are identified thereby.

OASI does not cover certain persons, although it does cover most jobs in which people work for wages and most non-farm work of self-employed persons.

Certain self-employed groups are excluded from the program. Among these are farmers, physicians, lawyers, dentists, architects and professional engineers. Members of these groups who work for other people, however, are included in the program.

Ministers of religion and members of religious orders are not covered by OASI, nor are people employed for hire in agriculture or domestic service unless they are employed regularly as defined by law.

Federal employees and railroad workers are covered only in certain circumstances, as they have their own special retirement systems. Employees of state and local governments not under another public system may be covered by special agreement. Under special arrangements, coverage is also given to employees of certain non-profit organizations.

Veterans receive credit for OASI for each month of active military service from September, 1940, through December, 1953.

Under the present OASI program, at a given time about four out of five persons in paid civilian work in the United States are earning credits toward retirement benefits.

Benefits are paid only when a worker has been fully or currently insured as defined by law. To be currently insured, a person must have had, in general terms, coverage in at least six of the 13 quarters immediately preceding his death or retirement.

#### COVERAGE REQUIREMENTS

In general terms, a person is fully insured when he dies or reaches age 65 if at any time in his life he has had at least one quarter of coverage for every two calendar quarters after 1950 or age 21, if that is later, and up to but not including the quarter in which he reached age 65 or died. In any case, a worker must have had at least six quarters of coverage. When he has 40 quarters of coverage, a worker is fully insured for life.

The amount of benefits that can be paid to an insured worker or to members of his family depends on his earnings in covered work.

#### OASI Contribution Rates

Contribution rates for Old-Age and Survivors Insurance adopted in 1950 are designed to keep the system self-supporting. The rates for the years beginning with 1953 are as follows (in per cent of employee's earnings):

Year	Employee	Employer	Self-Employed
1953	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2-1/4
1954-59	2	2	3
1960-64	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-3/4
1965-69	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1970	3-1/4	3-1/4	4-7/8

The benefits are based on the workers "average monthly wage" including earnings he has had from self-employment which is covered. This average may be figured for the entire time since the worker came into the system, or, if he has at least six quarters of coverage since 1950, it can be figured for the time after 1950 only. A quarter of coverage is a quarter of the calendar year in which a worker has been paid not less than \$50 in wages taxed under the system or for which he has been credited with at least \$100 in net earnings from self-employment under the law.

Under the law as amended by Congress in 1952, a worker's own monthly retirement benefit amounts to 55 per cent of the first \$100 of his average monthly wage, as the law defines it, plus 15 per cent of the amount over \$100 up to \$300. This means the maximum benefit for a retired worker covered by OASI is \$85 a month. The minimum payment is \$25 a month.

Benefits for the family of an insured worker are related to his own benefits. The payment to the wife or dependent husband or child of an insured person is half the amount for the retired worker. The payment to a widow, dependent widower, single surviving child or parent is three-fourths the amount which would have been paid to the insured worker. If there is more than one surviving child, each gets one-half of the deceased worker's amount plus an equal share in an additional one-fourth. The total paid to a family cannot be more than \$168.75 a month.

In the case of a covered worker who dies, the widow or widower gets a lump sum payment at the time of the death which is three times the worker's monthly benefit. If this death payment is made to someone other than a widow or widower, the amount cannot be more than the person has paid for the worker's burial expenses or more than three times the monthly benefit.

#### \$75 EARNING LIMIT

When a beneficiary is under 75 years of age and is receiving a monthly payment as a retired worker or a dependent survivor, the benefit is not payable for any month in which the beneficiary himself earns more than \$75 in a covered job.

Benefits to a retired worker's dependents also are not payable for any month in which the worker, if under age 75, earns more than \$75. Net earnings of more than \$900 a year in self-employment covered by the law may interrupt benefits for one or more months, the length of

time depending on the earnings and length of the period in which the person rendered "substantial services" in self-employment.

Benefits also may be suspended or stopped when marriage, divorce or other changes in family status of dependents and survivors change the circumstances in which they became entitled to receive payments. Payments to children stop when the child reaches age 18.

According to the Social Security Administration, the contribution rates for Old-Age and Survivors Insurance adopted in 1950 are designed to keep the system self-supporting. Contributions in the immediate years ahead are expected to build up a trust fund, from which the interest will be used to pay benefits in later years when the number of beneficiaries has been greatly increased.

### **Aged and Other Needy**

Aged people who are needy, regardless of whether they are covered by Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, can get aid from another part of the social security program which is not connected with OASI.

In 1935 the Social Security Act authorized the federal government to grant funds to states to pay part of the costs of aiding people who are old or blind and children whose need is due to certain causes. In 1950 Congress added a similar federal-state program for aid to permanently and totally disabled persons.

These four programs have one condition in common. People aided under any of them must be needy, according to the definition of need used in the state.

The federal government pays half the cost of administering these programs and part of the cost of payments to needy persons.

In the case of old age assistance, the federal government contributes four-fifths of the cost of the first \$25 of the average payment to recipients. It pays half of the rest of the average payment up to \$55. Any state paying an average of more than \$55 a month in old age assistance pays 100 per cent of the amount in excess of that figure.

All 48 states, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia have programs of assistance for needy aged to which the federal government contributes. According to the Bureau of Program Statistics and Analysis of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Administration, in November of 1952 there were 2,635,593 recipients of old age assistance. (See chart, page 392.) The average monthly payment for November was \$48.65.

Average payments in the various states for November ranged from \$24.08 in Mississippi to \$84.36 in Colorado. The number of persons drawing such aid ranged from 1,755 in Delaware (average payment, \$36.92) to 273,161 in California (average payment, \$69.58).

#### **13 MILLION HAVE REACHED 65**

According to the Social Security Administration, at the beginning of 1952 there were some 13 million persons in the United States who had reached the age of 65.

About four million of these were in jobs or were wives of men who were working. About 3.3 million were receiving benefits under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program, and another 2.7 million were recipients of old-age assistance under the federal-state program.

OASI benefits were not paid until 1940, and it was not until 1950 that more aged people were benefitted by that program than by old-age assistance. The number of OASI beneficiaries is, of course, going up each year, while the number of persons getting old-age assistance is declining. This should continue to be true for many years, as more and more people reach the age of retirement who are covered by OASI but who otherwise would have been forced to rely on old-age assistance.

The District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and all states except Nevada have assistance programs for dependent children and needy blind to which the federal government contributes. (Nevada has programs not under the Act for children and the blind.)

### **Dependent Children**

In aid to dependent children, the federal government pays four-fifths of the first \$15 of the average monthly payment and half the remainder up to \$30 a month for a parent or other relative caring for a child, \$30 for the first child and \$21 for each additional child aided in the same home.

In November of 1952 there were 565,535 families receiving assistance under the program of aid to dependent children (See chart, page 392.) The average payment per family was \$81.71, and the average per recipient was \$23.39.

The number of families getting such aid ranged from 498 in Wyoming to 50,827 in California. The average payment per family was from \$26.50 in Mississippi to \$117.73 in California. Average payments per recipient ranged from \$6.98 in Mississippi to \$37.10 in California.

### **Needy Blind**

In aid to the needy blind, the federal government provides four-fifths of the cost of the first \$25 of the average payments to recipients and half the rest of the average up to \$55 a month.

In November of 1952 there were 98,377 recipients under the program of assistance to the blind. The average monthly payment was \$53.27. (Chart, p. 392.)

The number of recipients ranged from 88 in Wyoming to 15,857 in Pennsylvania. Payments averaged as low as \$27.72 in Alabama and as high as \$85.86 in California.

### **Totally Disabled**

The federal government provides the same amount of aid to the states for permanently and totally disabled persons as it does for the aged and blind. That is, four-fifths of the first \$25 of the average monthly payment and one-half the average up to \$55.

There were 159,053 recipients of such aid in November, 1952. The average monthly payment was \$48.29.

The number of recipients ranged from 54 in New Hampshire to 30,616 in New York. Average monthly payments ranged from \$19.50 in Mississippi to \$69.89 in New Jersey.

In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the largest amount the federal government shares is \$30 a month for a person aided under any of the programs except aid to dependent children, where the maximum is \$18 a month for the first child in a home and \$12 a month for each additional child. The federal share of any of the four programs in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands is half the total amount of payments up to the maximums.

There are other general public assistance programs in some places, but they are not participated in by the federal government.

The states administer all public assistance programs for which the federal government provides funds. However, the federal law limits some of the eligibility conditions that may be imposed under an approved state plan. For example, it limits to five of the nine years preceding application the length of residence within the state that a state may require before a needy person becomes eligible for aid. It also prohibits any citizenship requirement which would exclude any United States citizen.

Both federal and state laws require assistance agencies to consider any other income or resources an applicant has in determining his need. An applicant is held to be needy when his resources are too small to provide the basic necessities of life recognized under the state program.

#### SERVICE GRANTS TO STATES

The federal government also gives aid to states for services for maternal and child health and child welfare. No money is provided to any mother or child under these programs, since the money is entirely used for providing services.

The Social Security Act authorizes Congress to appropriate \$16.5 million for maternal and child health services, \$15 million for services for crippled children, and \$10 million for child welfare services. From the amounts actually appropriated by Congress, grants to states are made according to general rules in the Act. These grants are administered by the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration.

The federal law emphasizes services for children living in rural areas and in areas of special need. All 48 states, the four territories and the District of Columbia receive federal grants for these programs.

#### Unemployment Insurance

Another program of federal-state social security is that of unemployment insurance, which is administered at the federal level by the Labor Department rather than by the Social Security Administration.

The first unemployment insurance law in the United States was passed by Wisconsin in 1932, but it did not come into full operation until after the Social Security Act became law three years later.

The federal law gave the states two incentives to establish such programs and by July, 1937, all states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia had passed laws for that purpose.

The federal Act set up a federal unemployment tax on employers in industry and commerce who had eight or more employees in 20 weeks of the year. The law made it possible, however, for employers to be relieved of paying most of this tax if they were contributors under a state unemployment insurance system.

Therefore a state that taxed employers to pay for unemployment insurance did not put them at a disadvantage in competing with similar businesses in states that had no such tax. Congress also authorized grants to states, under certain conditions, to meet necessary and proper costs of administering state systems.

A state program must meet certain federal requirements in law and administration if employers are to get their offset against the federal tax and if the state is to receive a federal grant for administration.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act, which is now a part of the Internal Revenue Code, lays a tax on employers at the rate of three per cent of workers' pay in covered jobs not counting anything in excess of \$3,000 paid to a worker in a year. The employer can offset against as much as 90 per cent of this tax the amount he has paid under an approved state unemployment insurance law or from which he has been excused under the state law.

States originally had to require covered employers to pay as much as they could offset -- 2.7 per cent of the wages subject to contribution. But now all states reduce compensation rates for employers under certain conditions. In 1951 the average contribution rate of employers under state laws was 1.6 per cent of their covered payroll.

The tenth of the federal tax which employers cannot offset -- 0.3 per cent of covered payroll -- is collected by the Treasury and goes into general federal revenues. In return, Congress appropriates money for grants to states for state administration of the program.

All contributions collected under the state laws must be deposited in the unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury. The fund is invested as a whole, but each state has a separate account to which its deposits and its share of interest on investments are credited. The state may withdraw money from the account at any time but only to pay benefits.

#### CONDITIONS FOR BENEFITS

In general an unemployed worker can get benefits if he meets the following conditions:

He must register for work at a public employment office and enter his claim.

He must have been employed in a job covered by state law. This generally must be a job in private industry or commerce. In some states it must have been a job with a firm that had at least eight employees in 20 weeks of the year. More than half the states cover smaller firms.

He must have earned a certain amount of wage credits in covered jobs. That is, he must have had a certain amount of pay or worked for a certain period of time before losing the job.

He must be able to work and available for work and ready to take a suitable job if one is offered.

The maximum weekly benefit for a worker without dependents ranges among the states from \$20 to \$30 a week. The minimum weekly amount for any worker who qualifies ranges from \$3 to \$15. All states pay partial benefits for partial unemployment.

All but three states require a waiting period, usually a week, after a worker becomes unemployed before his benefits can begin.

In most states a worker's past earnings or employment under the law determine the length of time he can continue to receive benefits if he continues to be unemployed. In some it is as short as three weeks, in others as long as 26 weeks.

#### OTHER PROGRAMS

There are many other state and federal programs relating to social security but on a more limited scale.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

One of these is workmen's compensation. All states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have workmen's compensation laws. In addition, federal laws cover federal employees, longshoremen and harbor workers, and private employees in the District of Columbia. These programs are designed to make certain a worker receives prompt medical care and benefits when he is injured in connection with his job or that benefits are paid to his dependents if he is killed.

There are many different kinds of workmen's compensation laws among the states. For example, some states require all employers to take out insurance, while in other states employers must pay premiums into a state fund.

Benefits paid to a worker or his survivors under these laws vary among the states, although payments are usually based on the worker's wages at the time of injury or death.

#### RAILROAD WORKERS

Social insurance benefits for railroad workers are provided under two federal laws.

The first -- Railroad Retirement Act -- provides annuities for insured workers who have retired because of old age or disability and for their aged wives or dependent husbands. It also provides annuities and lump-sum payments to survivors of insured workers.

Originally the Social Security Act excluded railroad employment from Old-Age and Survivors Insurance because such workers were protected by the Railroad Retirement Act.

Now Congress has set up ways to unite the two systems, so that at the death or retirement of a railroad worker who has not had the 120 months of service needed

to qualify for Railroad Retirement benefits, Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits may be paid if certain conditions are met.

The second special railroad security program is the Railroad Unemployment Act. This law provides payments to qualified railroad workers who have been out of a job for more than a certain number of days within a 14-day "registration period" either because they are unemployed or because they are sick.

To qualify under this program, a worker must have received at least \$150 in pay in a year from an employer subject to the Act. Special maternity benefits may be paid to women workers for 116 days, including 57 days before childbirth. Amounts of benefits depend on the worker's past pay.

#### VETERANS AID

The United States provides many payments and services to persons who have served in the armed forces in wartime or to their survivors, and, in some cases, to members of the families. According to the Social Security Administration, these benefits are related to social security in that they are helping individuals and families solve problems that would be covered by a comprehensive social insurance system -- old age, disability, death of the breadwinner and unemployment.

#### RETIREMENT, DISABILITY

The federal government, states, and some localities have retirement systems that cover some or all of their employees. Most of these systems make payments to a qualified employee who retires either in old age or because he is disabled. Some also provide annuities for survivors. Most civilians who worked for the federal government are covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act. Other federal laws cover some special groups, such as Foreign Service officers and the armed forces. Federal employment not covered under any other system is included under the Social Security Act.

Four states -- Rhode Island, California, New Jersey and New York -- pay temporary disability benefits to partially compensate wage earners for loss of wages caused by non-occupational illness or injury.

#### CREDIT UNION ACT

The Social Security Administration has the responsibility of administering the Federal Credit Union Act.

Under this Act, the Bureau of Credit Unions of the Social Security Administration charters and supervises credit unions formed by groups of people who are associated, such as groups of employees of a plant or organization or members of churches, lodges, labor unions, or farm organizations.

Federal credit unions are in operation in every state, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. In December, 1951, there were 5,400 federal credit unions, with about 3.5 million members.

Members make small weekly deposits, sometimes as little as 25 cents a week, and share in any earnings of the credit union. A certain proportion of the deposits may be used for loans to members.



These credit unions pay fees to the Bureau of Credit Unions for its services in supervising their activities and examining their books. These fees meet most of the cost of federal administration, and it is expected that fees will in the near future meet all such costs.

## PROPOSALS FOR CHANGES

Many changes in various social security programs have been recommended by labor, business and industry spokesmen as well as by Congressmen themselves.

The "Economic Outlook" -- published by the Congress of Industrial Organizations -- said in its January, 1953, issue:

"There are still millions of people in the civilian labor force who are not protected by OASI or other public retirement plans. The CIO advocates universal coverage.

"Benefit levels under the OASI program are still in need of substantial improvement. Social security payments should be enough to maintain an American standard of living."

The CIO publication also made these recommendations for revision of the OASI program:

"The 'average monthly wage' should be calculated on earnings in the highest quarters of the five consecutive years which produced the highest total earnings. This method would prevent periods of involuntary unemployment from substantially reducing workers' pension rights.

"The ceilings on earnings that may be credited in one year should be raised substantially from the present figure of \$3,600. The benefit formula should be further liberalized to give more weight to average monthly wages in excess of \$100.

"As was the rule before the 1950 amendments, a worker's benefit should be raised one per cent for each year of coverage so that persons who have been paying contributions for many years will receive higher benefits in return.

"The minimum primary benefit should be \$50 a month, and the flat dollar maximum removed, leaving merely the limitation of 80 per cent of the average monthly wage.

"The OASI program should recognize the fact that wives are usually younger than their husbands ... The eligible retirement age for women should be lowered to 60 in place of the present 65-year retirement.

"Many retired people are poverty-stricken today as a result of permanent and total disabilities which took place before they reached age 65. The only equitable and practical means of providing adequate income to a family whose breadwinner is permanently and totally disabled is through a federal government insurance program..."

The CIO paper also said the old-age assistance program should be strengthened by establishing "federal standards" to assure adequate help to needy aged.

## CHAMBER'S CONFERENCE

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in cooperation with 25 state Chambers of Commerce, planned to hold a special "social security conference" in Chicago March 27.

The U.S. Chamber said the purpose of the conference was to "provide business men an opportunity to learn first-hand what the social security problems are, so that they can explain the issues to the people in their own communities."

The U.S. Chamber has proposed extending coverage of the OASI program to all working and all retired persons. The program would include about 5,000,000 aged persons who never qualified for coverage in the past, some of whom now get help from the federal-state old-age assistance program.

The January issue of "Economic Outlook" opposed the Chamber's plan. The CIO publication said it would "do grave harm" to the social security structure.

The Outlook said that while every aged person would be assured a minimum pension under the Chamber proposals, "several million persons dependent on old-age public assistance would be much worse off than they now are since the large federal grants to the states for their pensions would be ended."

The CIO paper said the Chamber plan, by opposing payment of social security benefits out of federal revenues, would throw a heavy burden on the present social security trust fund.

"The large cost of the \$25 a month program would be borne by the old-age and survivors insurance fund," the Outlook said, "of which workers pay half the cost through their payroll deductions. Federal grants for old-age assistance, in contrast, have been made out of general federal revenues, based on taxes geared to ability to pay.

"Half the burden of caring for the present aged, who unfortunately did not work in covered employment, would be thrown on covered workers, whose contributions have been intended for their own security.

"This extra drain on the trust fund would stand in the way of giving workers with many years of coverage the higher benefits which they require and have been paying for."

## COUNCIL OF STATE CHAMBERS

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce has proposed that the federal government stop all grants-in-aid to states for social security programs, leaving the field entirely to the states.

The Council proposed in a bulletin to 32 member state and regional Chambers that the federal government transfer to the states the full job of running and financing the unemployment compensation program, the employment service and the public assistance program of aid to the aged, blind, disabled, and children.

The Council claimed that the transfer of the unemployment compensation program "can be made without



fear that some states might drastically lower their standards or even give up these services. This can be done by retaining the three per cent payroll tax but with a provision for full offset against it instead of the 90 per cent offset under the existing law. Such a provision would result in the states collecting the whole of the unemployment tax and financing the administration of their programs.

"Breakdown of the service in a state would be precluded by the fact that employers would have to pay the full three per cent tax to the federal government if the state failed to provide services in compliance with the federal law and essential regulations."

#### REVENUES EXCEED GRANTS

The Council said federal revenues from the unemployment compensation tax have consistently exceeded annual grants. The United States Department of Labor, which administers the program at the federal level, said that from 1936 when the program began, to the start of fiscal 1953, a total of \$2.55 billion had been collected in unemployment compensation taxes. The surplus at the end of that period was estimated by the Department to be \$570 million.

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce said "if this tax source were transferred to the states along with responsibility for financing administrative costs of the activities, practically every state would have more than enough funds to do a better job than is being done under the present grant system."

Concerning the public assistance programs, the Council said, "if the states had to finance 100 per cent of the payments for public assistance instead of less than half as now, they would be more careful to establish a true need for benefits before placing applicants on the rolls. With federal funds providing the first \$20 of a \$25 monthly old-age assistance benefit as under present law, there is little incentive to ascertain if applicants are truly in need."

#### OTHER GROUPS' PROGRAMS

Among the many groups which have called for revision of present social security programs, are three which have asked for the inclusion of specific professions in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance system.

The Board of Governors of the West Virginia Bar recently unanimously adopted a resolution calling for coverage of attorneys.

The Eau Claire District of the Wisconsin State Nurses Association adopted a similar resolution relating to coverage for certain nurses, and the Elkhorn Grange of North Powder, Ore., approved a resolution asking coverage of farmers.

In North Dakota, however, the state legislature voted down a retirement plan for farmers which would have enabled them to receive benefits at the age of 65.

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has urged passage of a new social security program to create a federal agency for aid to the handicapped.

Another proposal for a new social security program has come from Social Security Commissioner Arthur J. Altmeyer. On March 12, 1953, he said a nationwide system of medical care insurance should be added to the social security program to provide adequate medical care for the whole population.

#### PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

During the Presidential campaigns in 1952, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower advocated widening of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program to cover farmers and professional people not now included.

In his State of the Union message to Congress Feb. 2, 1953, President Eisenhower again called for a broadening of OASI and said greater protection should be given to those covered by the system. He also said more efforts should be made by Congress to promote private pension plans.

#### House Studies Begun

However, the House Ways and Means Committee, which has jurisdiction over any social security changes, voted Feb. 20, 1953, to set up a subcommittee to make a detailed study of the entire social security system.

Committee Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) and Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), who was named to head the special subcommittee, said the action probably meant there will be no revision of social security legislation in 1953.

The action of the Committee in deciding to conduct a study of social security came only 12 days after a conference between Eisenhower and Congressional leaders in which it was declared that expansion of social security coverage was one of 11 "must" items for Congress to consider before July.

The Curtis Subcommittee, which will primarily study the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program, also includes:

Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.), Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.) and Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.).

#### UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS SURVEY

Another subcommittee will make a special study of the unemployment compensation insurance program. It will be headed by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) and will include:

Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), James B. Utt (R Calif.), Noble J. Gregory (D Ky.), Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) and Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.).

Rep. Reed said the purpose of the surveys is to study the entire social security program and "get the bugs out of it."

The same day the Reed Committee announced the studies would be conducted, a spokesman for the Federal Security Agency said the Eisenhower Administration was preparing legislation to be introduced in 1953 to extend OASI to farmers and professional classes not presently covered.

Rep. Cooper, senior Democrat of the Committee, said the delay in expanding the social security system which would result from the special study "again indicates quite clearly a difference of opinion all along the line among Republicans in the Administration and Republicans in Congress -- and among Republicans in Congress themselves."

Subcommittee Chairman Curtis commented "This is getting pretty shopworn. The Democrats are working, hoping and praying for a wedge between Congress and the Administration. I don't look for any split or break with the Administration. I don't mean we will be yes-men, but we expect to work harmoniously with the executive agencies in developing this program."

#### SAYS TRUST FUNDS "SPENT"

Chairman Reed has raised many critical questions concerning the present social security program. One of his principal complaints against the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program is that the \$17.5 billion trust fund made up of reserve social security tax receipts is in the form of Treasury bonds. Reed said this means the Social Security Administration had "spent the money" because the proceeds of the bonds were passed to the general fund of the Treasury and used to satisfy Congressional appropriations.

Social Security Administration officials challenge Reed's stand. They say private insurance companies follow a similar practice in setting up reserves against claims by putting their funds into various assets.

Some critics say that, in the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Reed will block attempts to increase the scope of the program. They say his voting record shows he opposes social security legislation.

Curtis in 1950 issued a minority report, on a bill that added about 11 million persons to the OASI program, in which he called the present plan "grossly unsound" and "totally unmoral." Curtis said March 23 that he had received 333 letters about the program, and that 239 included "particular criticism" while 61 others favored a thorough study on general principles. Twelve writers demanded immediate extension without a study, Curtis said--but about the same number recommended that the program be discarded.

#### NEARLY 200 BILLS

The number of bills relating to the various social security programs which have been introduced in the 83rd Congress approaches 200. More than two dozen would remove or increase the \$75-a-month ceiling on earnings of OASI beneficiaries.

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, March 2 introduced a bill (HR 3608) which he said he believed was in line with President Eisenhower's "State of the Union" request for broadening the OASI program.

The Kean measure would extend OASI coverage to some 10 million workers not now included and would increase the limit on earnings by beneficiaries to \$100 a month. It would give coverage to about six million persons engaged in agriculture, domestic services and the professions.

HR 3608 would extend for one year, through 1954, the provision for social security credit given more than 3.6 million military personnel. It also would permit state and local government employees not now under retirement plans to join the system by voluntary agreement between the states and the FSA.

Kean said March 23 he would introduce another measure, intended to eliminate the loss of full social security benefits by persons who become totally and permanently disabled before reaching 65.

On Feb. 26, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) introduced a measure (HR 3554) which would make these four major changes in the OASI program:

Extend insurance benefits to totally disabled persons.

Extend benefits to wives and minor children of totally disabled individuals.

Lower retirement age for women from 65 to 60.

And increase the amount which retired persons can earn from \$75 to \$100 a month.

Zablocki said, "The social security system has no provision for those insured workers who become totally disabled before reaching age 65. A person who is unfortunate and meets with physical disaster, which deprives him of his earning capacity, cannot presently depend on his Social Security insurance to provide at least the bare necessities of livelihood. He, and his family, must suffer privation and hardship ... Only if he lives to age 65, can he first begin receiving some benefits from his Social Security insurance."

#### HIKE DEPENDENTS' BENEFITS

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) Feb. 16 introduced a bill (HR 3068) which would increase benefits payable to a wife, dependent parents and mothers of retired deceased workers.

Two Congressmen Feb. 26 introduced measures relating to another social security program. Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) presented measures (HR 3531 and HR 3530) that would set up a permanent federal fund to help states pay benefits under the unemployment insurance program.

Their bills call for all unemployment security taxes to be used for benefits or for administration of the program. They said since the program started in 1936, more than one billion dollars in unemployment taxes have been diverted to pay for general federal government expenses.

#### REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

President Eisenhower's first reorganization plan, submitted to Congress March 12, was drafted to convert the Federal Security Agency into a Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The plan will mean cabinet status for Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, present head of the Agency which supervises the administration of social security programs.

The House March 18 passed a resolution (H J Res 223, (see CQ Weekly Report, p. 369-372) which would make the plan effective 10 days after the resolution's enactment. The House roll call was 291-86.

# SOCIAL SECURITY EXPENDITURES

FOR SELECTED FEDERAL-STATE PROGRAMS -- NOVEMBER, 1952

	Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children			Aid to the Blind		Aid to Permanently & Totally Disabled	
	Recip- ients	Average Payment	Families	Av. Fam. Payment	Av. Per Person	Recip- ients	Average Payment	Recip- ients	Average Payment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ala.	70,150	\$26.55	17,978	\$38.73	\$10.66	1,525	\$27.72	8,812	\$27.26
Alaska	1,639	56.50	797	76.24	23.23	36	*	--	--
Ariz.	14,005	54.04	3,526	84.18	22.12	691	58.92	--	--
Ark.	57,450	32.61	12,654	55.38	14.86	1,885	39.11	422	31.41
Calif.	273,161	69.58	50,827	117.73	37.10	11,778	85.86	--	--
Colo.	52,005	84.36	4,846	101.73	27.49	345	64.24	3,764	54.44
Conn.	16,025	65.43	4,225	114.10	34.68	307	77.82	--	--
Del.	1,755	36.92	732	86.21	22.20	231	50.48	132	51.08
D.C.	2,707	51.53	1,925	104.94	25.48	248	56.45	1,371	59.10
Fla.	66,828	42.35	18,190	52.86	15.69	3,126	47.11	--	--
Ga.	95,353	35.98	13,414	71.16	20.64	3,022	41.45	1,346	39.25
Hawaii	2,121	33.72	3,088	86.33	23.25	110	41.35	1,164	47.10
Idaho	9,137	53.99	1,789	120.95	34.37	183	58.86	818	56.57
Ill.	107,548	41.53	22,361	113.41	31.29	3,897	49.26	3,502	42.98
Ind.	41,775	37.04	7,937	75.91	22.30	1,689	40.75	--	--
Iowa	47,277	56.56	5,478	115.98	32.93	1,299	67.06	--	--
Kan.	36,726	57.18	3,777	98.78	27.54	587	62.28	2,836	56.10
Ky.	56,064	34.99	19,775	64.04	17.92	2,427	37.18	--	--
La.	120,414	51.34	21,319	63.58	17.17	1,944	46.95	14,665	41.28
Maine	13,690	41.85	4,143	79.28	22.58	574	45.12	--	--
Md.	11,042	42.48	5,056	92.43	23.88	469	50.56	3,025	49.67
Mass.	97,396	67.74	12,533	115.32	35.04	1,690	82.38	6,950	60.49
Mich.	89,069	50.72	24,611	99.13	30.53	1,849	58.84	1,270	64.94
Minn.	53,624	45.93	7,242	100.17	29.49	1,139	60.10	--	--
Miss.	58,678	24.08	10,280	26.50	6.98	2,939	29.34	1,135	19.50
Mo.	131,111	50.54	20,969	60.29	17.77	3,470	50.00	12,208	51.77
Mont.	10,836	58.06	2,215	101.58	29.02	522	64.48	1,158	63.28
Neb.	19,617	42.92	2,530	90.73	26.53	720	65.13	--	--
Nev.	2,689	56.35	30	*	*	41	*	--	--
N.H.	6,968	45.21	1,294	111.74	32.05	293	50.35	54	58.11
N.J.	21,826	57.47	4,920	107.38	31.91	825	65.71	1,869	69.89
N.M.	10,669	44.46	4,952	67.18	18.91	414	42.00	2,113	37.45
N.Y.	110,914	56.81	48,068	117.26	33.97	4,154	66.67	30,616	64.22
N.C.	50,919	28.35	16,427	54.28	14.82	4,447	37.74	6,064	33.85
N.D.	8,673	53.18	1,493	104.57	29.62	115	58.88	705	62.12
Ohio	112,981	51.51	12,761	79.93	21.59	3,697	51.39	5,712	49.50
Okla.	95,437	63.07	17,781	100.69	29.93	2,418	71.27	3,465	65.31
Ore.	22,093	61.29	3,075	116.03	33.69	360	71.46	2,021	74.34
Pa.	69,017	42.63	27,476	98.00	26.47	15,857	49.43	9,667	48.63
R.I.	9,024	47.63	3,147	101.02	30.06	186	60.05	370	58.88
S.C.	42,225	31.47	6,294	44.74	11.87	1,616	36.89	5,365	31.42
S.D.	11,646	43.55	2,581	78.17	23.91	203	42.58	292	45.05
Tenn.	60,043	36.77	19,669	49.40	13.64	2,894	41.74	--	--
Tex.	218,165	38.47	15,225	66.28	17.02	6,017	43.19	--	--
Utah	9,687	56.66	2,709	111.06	31.93	214	61.65	1,535	61.22
Vt.	6,957	40.15	1,002	67.13	19.10	169	44.91	228	43.53
Va.	17,939	25.51	7,174	60.96	16.33	1,384	33.08	3,314	35.65
Wash.	66,174	66.50	8,287	114.88	34.07	828	85.29	5,458	68.17
W.Va.	26,655	32.93	16,969	74.97	20.09	1,136	38.17	4,141	36.73
Wis.	50,368	51.13	8,010	118.71	34.86	1,274	57.41	1,030	65.09
Wyo.	4,107	59.59	498	108.94	29.79	88	59.65	454	58.79

\*Not computed on base of less than 50 families or recipients.

Source: FSA, Social Security Administration, Public Assistance Bureau, Program Statistics and Analysis.



# weekly roundup of legislation

## Bills Introduced

(MARCH 18-24)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

### Agriculture

- \*AIKEN (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.) S 1367.....3/18/53. Amend sec. 508 (a) of Federal Crop Insurance Act to extend for 4 years authority of federal crop-insurance program into additional counties. Agriculture.
- AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1381.....3/20/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re sale of farm commodities, policies and notes of sale and exceptions. Agriculture.
- GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1386.....3/20/53. Amend sec. 2 of Commodity Exchange Act re meaning of word "commodity." Agriculture.
- HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 1399.....3/20/53. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to Salt River Valley Water Users Association. Agriculture.
- \*HENNING (D Mo.) (for Clements (D Ky)) S 1388.....3/20/53. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farmers and stockmen for agricultural purposes in areas or regions where an economic emergency has caused a need for agricultural credit not available from commercial banks or other responsible sources. Agriculture.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1371.....3/18/53. Extend for 5 years authority of Secretary of Agriculture to make loans, making available, in any area or region, credit formerly made available in such area or region by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Agriculture.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1408.....3/20/53. Amend sec. 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act to strengthen its provisions providing for imposition of import quotas on agricultural commodities when imports of such commodities tend to interfere with price support or other programs administered by Department of Agriculture, and transfer its administration from U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.
- \*MUNDT (R S.D.), Anderson (D N.M.), Case (R S.D.), Clements (D Ky.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Schoepel (R Kan.) S 1369.....3/18/53. Establish a Foreign Trade Division in Commodity Credit Corporation to promote disposal in foreign countries of surplus agricultural commodities. Agriculture.
- SMITH (D N.C.) S 1400.....3/20/53. Permit Secretary of Agriculture to release reversionary rights of U.S. in and to a tract of land in Wake County, N.C. Agriculture.
- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1411.....3/20/53. Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act re increasing the number of counties for insurance on wheat, cotton, corn, flax, tobacco and peanuts, and multiple crop insurance. Agriculture.
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- COON (R Ore.) HR 4150.....3/23/53. Provide that 5 per cent of revenues from national forests may be expended by local governmental units for developing, operating and maintaining national forest recreational resources and areas. Agriculture.
- HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4157.....3/23/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. Agriculture.
- HORAN (R Wash.) HR 4158.....3/23/53. Extend for 5 years authority of Secretary of Agriculture to make loans for making available, in any area or region, credit formerly made available to such area or region by Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Agriculture.
- METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4162.....3/23/53. Amend sec. 508 (a) of Federal Crop Insurance Act to extend for 4 years authority of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand crop insurance program into additional counties. Agriculture.
- NEAL (R W.Va.) HR 4079.....3/18/53. Make provisions re burley tobacco farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.
- POAGE (D Tex.) HR 4087.....3/18/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain agricultural commodities to Republic of Korea. Agriculture.

### Education and Welfare

#### EDUCATION

- \*AIKEN (R Vt.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cooper (R Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hill (D Ala.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Langer (R N.D.) S 1368.....3/18/53. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

- KEE (D W.Va.) HR 4124.....3/19/53. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

### HEALTH & WELFARE

- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1356.....3/18/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment under federal old-age and survivors insurance system of child's insurance benefits to children who have attained age of 18 but are incapable of self support because of physical or mental disability. Finance.
- THYE (D Minn.) S 1392.....3/20/53. Amend Social Security Act to permit earning of \$1200 in wages a year without loss of benefits, and increase from \$900 to \$1200 amount of net earnings from self-employment which may be received in a year without loss of such benefits. Finance.

- JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4159.....3/23/53. Prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals. Commerce.

- KEAN (R N.J.) HR 4160.....3/23/53. Provide for a waiver of premiums under social-security program, preserve the insurance rights of permanently and totally disabled individuals, and provide for rehabilitation of disabled. Ways and Means.

- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4163.....3/23/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

- SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 4128.....3/19/53. Facilitate broader distribution of health services, and increase quantity and quality of health services and facilities. Commerce.

- THORNBERRY (D Tex.) HR 4169.....3/23/53. Repeal those provisions of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 which reduce amount of railroad annuity or pension where individual or spouse is (or would be) entitled to certain insurance benefits under Social Security Act. Commerce.

- WAMPLER (R Va.) HR 4171.....3/23/53. Similar to MILLER (D Calif.), HR 4163.

### HOUSING

- CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1376.....3/18/53. Amend sec. 503 of act to expedite provision of housing in connection with national defense. Banking and Currency.

### Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATION--STATE DEPARTMENT

- O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4080.....3/18/53. Amend sec. 32 of Trading with the Enemy Act to provide for judicial relief. Commerce.

#### IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1379.....3/18/53. Authorize issuance of 300,000 special nonquota immigration visas to certain refugees, persons of German ethnic origin and natives of Italy, Greece and Netherlands. Judiciary.

- LANE (D Mass.) HR 4086.....3/18/53. Amend sec. 265 of Immigration and Nationality Act re notification to Attorney General of changes of address by aliens within the U.S. Judiciary.

- WALTER (D Pa.) H J Res 228.....3/19/53. Permit entry of 500 children under 6 years of age, adopted by U.S. citizens who are serving abroad in armed forces of U.S. or who are employed abroad by the U.S. government. Judiciary.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H Con Res 82.....3/18/53. Request President to call upon international joint commission to submit a plan for coordinated control of water levels of boundary waters between U.S. and Canada. Foreign Affairs.
- ROONEY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 83.....3/23/53. Express sense of Congress re recent wave of anti-Semitism in Soviet Union and persecution of Roman Catholics behind the Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.

### Labor

- BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 4145.....3/23/53. Provide for assistance to state agencies administering labor laws in their efforts to promote, establish and maintain safe work places and practices in industry. Labor.



## Military and Veterans

### ADMINISTRATION--DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1420.....3/23/53. Provide for reinstatement of certain lapsed national service life insurance policies. Finance.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1439.....3/23/53. Require armed services to utilize private American shipping services for overseas transportation of commodities and civilian personnel. Commerce.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1422.....3/23/53. Continue the effect of statutory provisions re deposit of savings for members of Army and Air Force. Armed Services.

- COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4151.....3/23/53. Extend for 1 year wage credits for certain military service under federal old-age and survivors insurance provisions of Social Security Act, and provide for lump-sum death payments on behalf of any individual whose death occurred while in military service and who is reentered. Ways and Means.
- HARRIS (D Ark.) H Res 184.....3/23/53. Direct Committee on Armed Services to investigate advisability of utilizing airport at Hope, Ark., in connection with current program of construction and conversion of public works for military purposes. Rules.
- KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 4076.....3/18/53. Further amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949. Armed Services.
- MORANO (R Conn.) HR 4164.....3/23/53. Authorize members and certain former members of armed forces to accept and wear certain decorations tendered them by foreign governments. Armed Services.
- SHORT (R Mo.) HR 4130.....3/19/53. Amend title V of Defense Department Appropriation Act 1953, to permit continued use of appropriations to make payments to ARO Inc., for operation of Arnold Engineering Development Center after March 31, 1953. Armed Services.
- SMALL (R Md.) H Con Res 84.....3/23/53. Express sense of Congress re voting in armed forces and urge the various state legislatures to take action to encourage and facilitate voting by members of armed forces. Administration.

### VETERANS

- MALONE (R Nev.) S 1405.....3/20/53. Amend certain provisions of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, to assure right to judicial review. Finance.
- MALONE (R Nev.) S 1406.....3/20/53. Revise basis for certain disability compensation awards. Finance.
- MALONE (R Nev.) S 1407.....3/20/53. Restore right of certain veterans to apply for insurance. Finance.

- DEVEREUX (R Md.) HR 4117.....3/19/53. Extend time within which former prisoners of war may apply for and be granted waiver of premiums and total disability benefits under U.S. government life insurance and national service life insurance. Veterans.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 4155.....3/23/53. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that certain chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected. Veterans.
- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 4119.....3/19/53. Validate certain mustering-out payments prematurely made under title V of Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 4084.....3/18/53. Amend certain provisions of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. Veterans.
- THORNBERRY (D Tex.) HR 4089.....3/18/53. Amend sec. 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed thereunder. Veterans.

### Miscellaneous and Administrative

- IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 58.....3/18/53. Designate August 17 of each year as National Holstein-Friesian Day. Judiciary.
- \*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S 1378.....3/18/53. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate sesquicentennial of Louisiana Purchase. Banking and Currency.
- \*SMATHERS (D Fla.), Aiken (R Vt.), Beall (R Md.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Frear (D Del.), Green (D R.I.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Hoey (D N.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Jenner (R Ind.), Daniel (D Tex.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Morse (I Ore.), McCarran (D Nev.), McClellan (D Ark.), Monroney (D Okla.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (D N.C.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Taft (R Ohio), Thyre (R Minn.), Young (R N.D.), Williams (R Del.), Watkins (R Utah) S Res 93.....3/18/53. Make provisions for a National Mental Health Week. Judiciary.

- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 4149.....3/23/53. Create a commission to be known as Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. Foreign Affairs.
- RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 4167.....3/23/53. Similar to CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.), HR 4149.
- VURSELL (R Ill.) HR 4131.....3/19/53. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring the coal miners and coal industry of America. Civil Service.

### CONGRESS

- JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 4123.....3/19/53. Provide legislative oversight and rules of procedure for investigating committees of House of Representatives. Rules.

### CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

- LANGER (R N.D.) S 1415.....3/23/53. Prohibit practice of law by U.S. attorneys. Judiciary.

- YORTY (D Calif.) HR 4143.....3/23/53. Amend penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- BEALL (R Md.) S 1403.....3/20/53. Authorize Public Utilities Commission of D.C. to regulate and condition the declaration and payment of dividends by public utilities in D.C. D.C.
- BEALL (R Md.) S 1404.....3/20/53. Adjust salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force, U.S. Park Police, White House Police and Fire Department of D.C. D.C.
- CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1393.....3/20/53. Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 re teachers' leave and pay. D.C.
- CASE (R S.D.) S 1419.....3/23/53. Permit Board of Commissioners of D.C. to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.
- CASE (R S.D.) S Con Res 19.....3/18/53. Make provisions for joint committee to study public transportation serving D.C. D.C.

- SIMPSON (R Ill.) H Con Res 80.....3/18/53. Establish joint committee to make study of public transportation serving D.C. Rules.
- SIMPSON (R Ill.) H Con Res 81.....3/18/53. Provide funds for expenses of joint congressional committee created pursuant to H Con Res 80, re D.C. public transportation. Administration.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

- \*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bush (R Conn.) S 1410.....3/20/53. Amend sec. 9 of Rubber Act of 1948 re disposal of government-owned rubber producing facilities. Banking and Currency.
- GRISWOLD (R Neb.) (by request) S 1436.....3/23/53. Establish a Federal Board of Hospitalization. Government Operations.
- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1358.....3/18/53. Equitably adjust salaries of auditors at central accounting post offices. Civil Service.
- \*KENNEDY (D Mass.), Aiken (R Vt.), Clements (D Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.), Cordon (R Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Maybank (D S.C.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Schoppell (R Kan.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1360.....3/18/53. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 1385.....3/20/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1114 to extend its protection to postmasters, officers and employees of field service of Post Office Department. Judiciary.
- \*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Johnston (D S.C.), Johnson (D Colo.) S 1398.....3/20/53. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of, and rates of basic compensation payable re technical, scientific, and engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.

- BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4148.....3/23/53. Repeal certain provisions of law which impose requirements and limitations re appointments, promotions and other personnel transactions in or outside the competitive civil service. Civil Service.
- CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 4073.....3/18/53. Establish a basic administrative workweek and pay periods of two administrative workweeks for postmasters, officers, and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 4120.....3/19/53. Authorize Civil Service Commission to make a study of classification of, and rates of basic compensation payable re, technical, scientific, and engineering positions, in classified civil service. Civil Service.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 4116.....3/19/53. Amend sec. 158 of Revised Statutes to make applicable to Department of Health, Education and Welfare the provisions of title IV of such Revised Statutes. Government Operations.



HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 4121.....3/19/53. Increase rates and amounts of compensation which may be earned by certain retired commissioned officers. Civil Service.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 4122.....3/19/53. Adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4077.....3/18/53. Amend act to reclassify salaries of postmasters and officers and employees of postal service, establish uniform procedure for computing compensation and to provide coverage of supervisory employees under the 8-in-10 hour law. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4078.....3/18/53. Amend act to reclassify salaries of postmasters, officers and employees of postal service, establish uniform procedure for computing compensation, and provide promotions at beginning of month following 1 year's satisfactory service in each grade. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 4081.....3/18/53. Provide for salary increases for employees of field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 4088.....3/18/53. Provide additional compensation for federal employees. Civil Service.

REED (R Ill.) HR 4125.....3/19/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 433 re exemptions re certain contracts. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 4126.....3/19/53. Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, and act of July 28, 1945, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits, until July 1, 1954. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4091.....3/18/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to make exclusion, from such act, of temporary employees of Congress, inapplicable to such employees who are appointed at an annual rate of salary. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 4082.....3/18/53. Amend act of July 6, 1945, re automotive equipment maintenance payments to special-delivery messengers in first class post offices. Civil Service.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 4168.....3/23/53. Readjust, in certain cases, salaries of postmasters. Civil Service.

#### INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

\*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1372.....3/18/53. Provide for authorization of a national cemetery in State of Washington and for utilization of surplus Army-Department owned military real property at Fort Lewis, Wash. Interior.

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 4072.....3/18/53. Make provisions re disposition of certain former recreational demonstration project lands by Commonwealth of Virginia to School Board of Mecklenburg County, Va. Interior.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 4118.....3/19/53. Authorize preparation of rolls of persons of Indian blood whose ancestors were members of certain tribes or bands in State of Oregon and provide for per capita distribution of funds arising from certain judgments in favor of such tribes or bands. Interior.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 4075.....3/18/53. Release revisionary rights of U.S. to certain property in Stockton, Calif. Public Works.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

SMITH (R Maine) (by request) S 1469.....3/20/53. Prohibit transmittal of communistic propaganda matter in U.S. mails or in interstate commerce for circulation or use in public schools. Civil Service.

#### Taxes and Economic Policy

##### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1375.....3/18/53. Amend section 5210 of Revised Statutes re list of shareholders of every national banking association. Banking and Currency.

\*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Johnson (D Colo.) S 1377.....3/18/53. Define application of Clayton Anti-trust and FTC Acts to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1396.....3/20/53. Authorize adoption of certain rules re broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce. Commerce.

\*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Case (R S.D.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (R N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), Smathers (D Fla.), Tobey (R N.H.), Payne (R Maine), Jackson (D Wash.), Hendrickson (R N.J.) S 1357.....3/18/53. Strengthen Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and protection it affords to small and independent business. Judiciary.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S 1401.....3/20/53. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to require carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to install power brakes which comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by Commission and to prescribe rules, standards and instructions for installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of power brakes. Commerce.

TOBEY (R N.H.) (by request) S 1402.....3/20/53. Amend Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize navigation of foreign, nontransport civil aircraft in U.S. through reciprocity and under regulation of Civil Aeronautics Board. Commerce.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 4074.....3/18/53. Establish a separate customs collection district comprising the State of New Mexico. Ways and Means.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 4090.....3/18/53. Create Small Business Administration and preserve small business institutions and free, competitive enterprise. Banking and Currency.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 4165.....3/23/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act re issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity and re railway property. Commerce.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 4083.....3/18/53. Protect the national defense effort and normal flow of interstate and foreign commerce from the interferences caused by the movement of business enterprises to premises leased from states and political subdivisions of states. Commerce.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4170.....3/23/53. Define application of Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 4172.....3/23/53. Amend sec. 20a of Interstate Commerce Act to treat as securities those contracts for the purchase or lease of equipment which are not to be fully performed within 1 year from dates on which they are made. Commerce.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

\*JOHNSON (D Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.) S 1397.....3/20/53. Clarify status of mining claims in areas held under oil and gas prospecting permit or lease and encourage exploration and development of fissionable source of minerals. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1412.....3/20/53. Establish a national natural resources policy, create a Natural Resources Council, and provide for a natural resources inventory. Interior.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 4144.....3/23/53. Clarify status of mining claims in areas held under oil and gas prospecting permit or lease and to encourage exploration and development of fissionable source minerals. Interior.

#### PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

CASE (R S.D.) S Con Res 21.....3/20/53. Make provisions for a joint committee to study highway financing, use and safety. Public Works.

\*CHAVEZ (D N.M.), Anderson (D N.M.) S 1433.....3/23/53. Extend benefits of certain provisions of reclamation project act of 1939, to Arch Hurley Conservancy District, Tucumcari reclamation project, New Mexico. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 59.....3/23/53. Authorize architect of Capitol to permit certain temporary construction work on Capitol grounds in connection with erection of a building on privately owned property adjacent thereto. Public Works.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 1438.....3/23/53. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. Public Works.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 4146.....3/23/53. Amend sec. 8 (a) of TVA Act of 1933 to provide that TVA shall continue to maintain its principal office at Knoxville, Tenn. Public Works.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 4153.....3/23/53. Extend benefits of certain provisions of Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to the Arch Hurley Conservancy district, Tucumcari reclamation project, N.M. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 4085.....3/18/53. Amend act of June 13, 1902, to define powers of U.S. members of International Joint Commission re disposition of electric power developed at dams and hydroelectric plants located in U.S. Foreign Affairs.

MACK (R Wash.) H J Res 229.....3/23/53. Authorize architect of Capitol to permit certain temporary construction work on Capitol grounds in connection with erection of a building on privately owned property adjacent thereto. Public Works.

#### TAXES & TARIFFS

\*MAYBANK (D S.C.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 1413.....3/23/53. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. Banking and Currency.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 4147.....3/23/53. Amend Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. Banking and Currency.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4152.....3/23/53. Extend time for exemption from income taxes for certain members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 4154.....3/23/53. Amend sec. 23 of Internal Revenue Code re deductions from gross income. Ways and Means.  
 FORD (R Mich.) HR 4156.....3/23/53. Increase from \$600 to \$1000 a year, amount of gross income which may be received by certain dependents without causing the taxpayer to lose income-tax exemptions for such dependents. Ways and Means.  
 KING (D Calif.) HR 4161.....3/23/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from sale of a residence by a taxpayer who has attained age of 65 shall be excluded from gross income. Ways and Means.  
 OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 4166.....3/23/53. Provide a deduction, for income tax purposes, of losses caused by abnormally high water levels. Ways and Means.  
 RHODES (D Pa.) HR 4127.....3/19/53. Provide revenue. Ways and Means.  
 SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 4129.....3/19/53. Authorize use of checks protected by bank letters of credit in payment of internal revenue taxes. Ways and Means.

## Bills Acted On

(MARCH 18-24)

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

## Sent to President

HR 3053. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 16. Passed House, amended to provide \$925,172,920; 369-2, Feb. 19. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate, amended, March 2. House adopted conference report with one disagreement March 19. Senate adopted conference report March 23.  
 H J Res 206. Authorize Clerk of House of Representatives to furnish certain electrical or mechanical office equipment for use of House members, officers and committees. BISHOP (R Ill.). House Administration reported March 16. House adopted March 16. Passed Senate March 18.

## Senate Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1078. Authorize use of certificates by armed forces officers in connection with certain pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13. Passed Senate March 18.  
 S 1110. Authorize appointment of a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13. Passed Senate March 18.  
 S Res 86. Provide for expenditure of \$190,000 for hearings and investigations by Senate Armed Services Committee. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 27. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Feb. 27. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 13. Senate adopted March 18.

### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 18. Amend Administrative Procedure Act and eliminate certain exemptions therefrom. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20.  
 S 30. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. District Courts. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20.  
 S 39. Implement full faith and credit clause of Constitution. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20.  
 S 41. Make certain provisions re forfeiture and disposal of property seized under the Espionage Act. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20.  
 S 252. Permit trial by jury of civil actions against U.S. for recovery of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20.  
 S 719. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between certain Alaska ports and between those ports and continental U.S. for a limited period of time. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20.  
 S 903. Prohibit transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions except when movement is arranged for, or on behalf of, U.S. or instrumentality thereof. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 23.

S 922. Establish a Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20.  
 S 984. Make provision for judicial review of certain Tax Court decisions. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20.  
 S 1041. Abolish U.S. Commission for construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported March 20.  
 S 1082. Approve a conveyance of certain real property from city of Charleston, S.C., to South Carolina State Ports authority. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20.  
 S J Res 57. Extend until July 1, 1953, effectiveness of certain statutory provisions, which otherwise would be in effect until 6 months after termination of national emergency. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20.  
 S Con Res 19. Authorize study and investigation of public transportation in District of Columbia. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 18.

## House Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1832. Provide for suspension of the imposition or execution of sentence in certain cases in D.C. municipal and juvenile courts. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23.  
 HR 2277. Amend act incorporating Roosevelt Memorial Assn. to change the name of such association to "Theodore Roosevelt Association." KEAN (R N.J.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23.  
 HR 3307. Provide for treatment of users of narcotics in District of Columbia. MILLER (R Neb.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23.  
 HR 3425. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to appoint a member of Metropolitan Police or Fire Dept. as Director of D.C. Office of Civil Defense. MILLER (R Neb.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23.  
 HR 3704. Provide for incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in District of Columbia. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23.  
 HR 3795. Adjust salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan, U.S. Park, and White House Police and D.C. Fire Dept. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23.

### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 163. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark., to State of Arkansas. MILLS (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19.  
 HR 233. Release all U.S. right, title and interest in and to all fissionable materials in Marion County, Ind. BROWNSON (R Ind.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19.  
 HR 1936. Authorize acceptance of school board land in exchange for park land for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19.  
 HR 3180. Provide for exemption from taxation of certain tangible personal property in D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported March 19.  
 HR 3380. Authorize exchange of lands acquired by U.S. for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., to consolidate federal holdings therein. SMITH (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19.  
 HR 3411. Direct Secretary of Army to re-establish and correct boundaries of Quincy National Cemetery by exchange of government-owned lands in Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19.  
 HR 3655. Provide for stricter control of after-hours clubs in District of Columbia. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported March 20.  
 HR 3658. Extend for two years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of U.S. armed forces on duty abroad. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9. Passed House March 12. Senate Finance reported March 20.  
 HR 3659. Extend until July 1, 1955, period during which personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders shall be exempt from duty. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9. Passed House March 12. Senate Finance reported March 20.  
 HR 3780. Continue effectiveness of the Missing Persons Act until July 1, 1954. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported March 18.  
 H J Res 223. Provide that Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953 re reorganization of the Federal Security Administration and the establishment of a Department of Health, Education and Welfare, shall take effect. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported March 17. Passed House 291-86, March 18. Senate Government Operations reported March 23.

## "Dollar-An-Hour" Wage?

### TEXTILE INDUSTRY FIGHT CENTERS ON CONTRACTS ACT

A group of 10 southern textile mills on Feb. 20 obtained a temporary injunction against the \$1-an-hour minimum wage on government contracts. The minimum they attacked, announced by then-Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin on Jan. 16, was made under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. It would apply to employees of the cotton, silk and synthetic branch of the textile industry working under government contracts on bids solicited or contracts negotiated on or after Feb. 21.

Firms which are not parties to the court action will have to comply with the new minimum. Those who joined in filing the motion, or who subsequently join by filing a motion seeking to be added as parties plaintiff, may enter into contracts under the old minimum of 87 cents an hour, but will have to post bond to cover back wages if the decision eventually goes against them.

The determination is being challenged on the basis of fact (plaintiffs contend that wage data do not support the Secretary's determination that \$1 is the "prevailing minimum wage"); law (they contend that the Secretary's construction of the "locality" provision of the law is in error); and on the procedure followed in arriving at the determination.

This is the first time since 1939 that a wage determination under the Walsh-Healey Act has been subject to court review. That year the Supreme Court ruled against a petitioner (Lukens Steel Company) on the ground that the contractor knew the terms of the Walsh-Healey Act, and was free to refuse a government contract if he was unwilling to abide by the terms. The effect of the ruling was to exempt wage determinations from court review. In 1952 an amendment to the Defense Production Act (P.L. 492, 82nd Congress) sponsored by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), made the Walsh-Healey Act subject to the terms of the Administrative Procedures Act, including the right of court review.

#### CONCERN IN NEW ENGLAND

Wages in New England textile mills are generally at or above the new minimum, and Members of Congress from that area are concerned over the situation. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) announced Feb. 20 that Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin had "assured" him the order would not be suspended. A general suspension would have removed any obligation from the mills fighting the order to pay back wages if the decision goes against them.

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) introduced a bill (HR 3502) on Feb. 25 to amend the Walsh-Healey Act by striking out the "locality" clause. Two bills have been introduced to repeal the Fulbright amendment -- HR 3539 by Rep. John W. Heseltin (R Mass.), and HR 3693 by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.).

The Walsh-Healey Act, enacted June 30, 1936, set certain standards to be met by manufacturers or suppliers having government contracts in excess of \$10,000. These stipulations were made a part of each contract, and included maximum hours of work (subject to variations agreed upon in labor-management contracts);

working conditions (health, safety, and sanitary regulations); prohibitions against employment of child labor or convict labor, and minimum wages (to be established by the Secretary of Labor on the basis of the "prevailing minimum").

When the Walsh-Healey Act was passed there was no national minimum wage law, and one of the purposes of the Act was to encourage the maintenance of fair wages by setting minimum standards for government contracts.

#### PREVAILING WAGE CLAUSE

The section relating to minimum wages provided that all persons employed in the performance of the contract would be paid "not less than the minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work or in the particular or similar industries or groups of industries currently operating in the locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under said contract."

Minimum wage determinations are made on the basis of data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and information submitted by employees and employers in the industry concerned during hearings on the proposal.

The Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, have objected that the \$1 minimum was too low. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and attorneys representing southern mills contend that it is too high, and they also object to the establishment of a minimum on an industry-wide basis. During hearings on the proposal the ACMI contended that the "locality" language of the Walsh-Healey Act required the establishment of minimum rates by geographic areas. On the other hand, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and both AFL and CIO unions presented arguments and data in support of an industry-wide minimum.

In support of the determination, the Secretary of Labor said that various steps in the processing of textiles under government contracts may take place in different regions; that competition in the industry is nationwide; and that the three previous determinations for the textile industry under the Walsh-Healey Act had been made on an industry-wide basis.

His construction of the law was that there were three distinct standards for determining the "prevailing minimum wage"--(1) similar work or (2) the particular or similar industries or (3) groups of industries currently operating in the locality--and that the phrase "currently operating in the locality" applied only to the third. It is this construction of the law which is being challenged before the court.

There are 54 minimum wage determinations now in effect for 42 industries (separate determinations are made for different branches of some industries). In all but three of these, the determinations have been made on an industry-wide basis. Determinations were made on a

regional basis for one branch of the chemical industry, for the iron and steel industry, and for the paint and varnish industry, with lower rates for the South in each case.

#### PROPOSED NEW MINIMUMS

On Jan. 19, the day before he left office, as Secretary of Labor, Tobin announced three proposed amendments to minimum wage determinations under the Walsh-Healey Act, as follows:

**Metal furniture industry:** The present minimum is 75 cents an hour for the entire industry. The proposal would set up two classifications within the industry, one to include metal hospital and household furniture, with the minimum remaining at 75 cents. The proposal would increase the minimum to \$1.10 an hour for the metal business furniture and storage equipment. The Department of Labor is now preparing a final decision on the basis of data submitted.

**Paper and pulp industry:** The present minimum is 75 cents an hour for the entire industry. The proposal would set a new minimum of 99 cents for that part of the industry making paper bags and shipping sacks, and \$1.11½ for all other products of the industry. On March 20 Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin announced an extension of time to March 30 for filing of briefs and comments on the proposal.

**Woolen and Worsted industry:** The present industry-wide minimum is \$1.05 an hour. It is proposed to raise this to \$1.20 for that branch of the industry producing broad woven fabrics, yarn, thread, blankets and pressed felt. On March 9 the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, representing 105 firms, said it had asked Durkin either to "vacate and withdraw" the proposed new minimum, or to re-open the hearings. On March 20 Secretary Durkin announced that hearings would be re-opened April 22.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS, ACTIONS

##### RFC FATE SEALED?

President Eisenhower and Congressional leaders March 23 agreed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be terminated on or before the existing June 30, 1954, expiration date, and that the present rent control law should be extended to Oct. 1, 1953. A move to abolish the RFC failed in 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 345). Legislation has been introduced this year by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and others to kill the agency. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 240).

GOP Senate floor leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) agreed there is a possibility the RFC may be terminated before the 1954 expiration date. Taft said some authority would be kept alive for loans of less than \$100,000 to small business to be made, perhaps, by a new agency.

The Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate March 24 viewed the announcement with "grave concern." Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) said it was undecided whether the Democrats would make an open fight on the decision.

Harry A. McDonald, RFC Administrator, said killing the RFC would "liquidate an earning organization. The taxpayer cannot help but come out with less." He said RFC had paid the Treasury \$12 million last year, and \$1 billion in the last 20 years. Under liquidation, he said, the Corporation would eventually yield to the Treasury \$649 million in outstanding loans, plus the value of tin, synthetic rubber and abaca (rope) plants it now operates.

Martin said rent control extension for five months beyond the scheduled April 30 expiration would give ample notice to the states that the federal government would step out, except in critical defense areas.

#### COLD-WAR STRATEGY

President Eisenhower March 23 created a new Planning Board to help the National Security Council in the formulation of cold-war strategy. At the same time, he announced the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Acting Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming as new members of the Council. Named to head the Board was Robert Cutler, Administrative Assistant to the President.

#### RED-TRADE CRACKDOWN

The Maritime Administration moved March 20 to crack down on foreign shippers trading with Iron Curtain countries, using vessels bought on mortgage from the United States. A Maritime spokesman declared mortgages defaulted on 14 Liberty ships sold to Greek companies, and demanded the owners submit annual inspection certificates or pay up in full. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee March 9 said 96 such ships were being used for Red trade. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 346).

#### END ARMY SCHOOL SEGREGATION

The White House announced March 25 that segregation in Army post schools will be completely ended by the opening of the fall term at posts where schools are operated with federal funds. The Army stated that school segregation exists now at only one post -- Fort Benning, Ga. The Army added, however, that segregation exists at schools operated by state authorities on federally owned property at other posts, and that this presents "complicating factors." President Eisenhower said Army commanders are discussing this problem with local authorities.

#### TALKS TO DAIRYMEN

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson March 23 called on the nation's dairymen to "adjust production to markets" and do a "good selling job," and said the problem of an agricultural surplus largely would be solved. Benson addressed the American Dairy Association, meeting in Chicago.

#### NEW METALS PROGRAM

A new plan, to be called the Defense Materials System, to assure enough steel, copper and aluminum for defense needs, was announced March 23 by the National Production Authority. The new program is scheduled to replace the present Controlled Materials Plan.





### TARIFF LOBBY FORMED

A new group dedicated to fighting "any injurious lowering of tariffs" and to opposing the entire "trade, not aid" concept, made its official bow in Washington March 21.

The organization is called the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy. It is said to represent industries employing more than 4½ million workers.

Its officials claim the support of enterprises handling such products as chemicals, coal, fish, fruits and vegetables, glassware, hats and millinery, lace, photoengraving, pottery, tuna and wool.

O. R. Strackbein, chairman of the Committee, told CQ that formation of the group "may well" presage a battle over foreign trade issues in the Congress.

"We're definitely not just a shadow-boxing organization," he said, adding that the Committee will conduct an intensive grass-roots campaign, maintain direct contact with Congress, and undertake an "educational program" of radio and TV addresses, speeches, releases, etc., in an effort to attain its objectives.

The local campaign, he explained, will be carried out through the facilities of the various national organizations belonging to the Committee. It will probably include contact with state legislatures and the soliciting of wires and letters to Members of Congress on specific trade issues.

### THREE MAIN TARGETS

Strackbein said these activities will represent "the largest effort yet made" in this country to block tariff reduction. Never before, he said, have so many groups with a stake in foreign trade been brought together for this purpose.

According to Strackbein, the group intends to concentrate on three major issues during this session. They are: The Reciprocal Trade Act, the Buy American Act, and certain provisions of the Treasury Department's customs simplification bill. (For background on the Buy American Act, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 324).

Many of the Committee's members would like to see the reciprocal trade pacts allowed to expire, but believe chances for this are negligible, Strackbein said. Therefore, the Committee reportedly will push a six-point program assigned to "tighten up" the agreements through stiffer peril point provisions and greater attention of the Tariff Commission to the intent of Congress as set forth in the escape clause.

The group will fight repeal of the Buy American Act, and will oppose such "extraneous provisions" of the customs simplification bill as anti-dumping clauses, Strackbein asserts.

Strackbein is a foreign trade consultant with long experience in government. For many years he worked

in the Commerce Department's foreign service division, with the Tariff Commission, and in the Labor Department. More recently, he has represented a number of AFL trade unions on tariffs "and related matters." In 1950, he founded the National Labor-Management Council on Foreign Trade Policy, a group dedicated to much the same objectives as the new Committee.

The new Committee is an outgrowth of the Labor-Management Council. "I felt that it was time to form a larger group and undertake a large-scale action program," the founder explains.

Strackbein is already registered as lobbyist for the Council. He told CQ he intends to register "soon" on behalf of the new Committee.

### WARNS OF RECESSION PERIL

"Efforts to stimulate the dollar gap by further reekless tariff reductions to stimulate imports could indeed precipitate a recession that would quickly shake down our economy by tens of billions of dollars," according to Strackbein.

The Committee will also bring pressure to bear to counteract the "ruinous free trade proposals recently made by Henry Ford II and the Detroit Board of Commerce," he says.

At a recent policy meeting the new group adopted a declaration stating that freer trade might help provide a mass market for Europe, but that this country already has such a market, and need not take "the same medicine as Europe."

Policies of the Committee will be developed by a five-man subcommittee of the 15-man steering committee. Strackbein is chairman of the smaller group. Its other members include L. Dan Jones, assistant general counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association of America; Otis M. Reed, who represents the National Creameries Association and the National Milk Federation; and John Breckinridge, a partner in the Washington law firm of Pope, Ballard and Loos. Reed and Breckinridge are registered under the lobby act. The group's fifth member had not been named.

The Committee's 70-odd member organizations include such diverse names as the National Coal Association, the Dairy Industry Committee, the Diamond Match Company, Kimberly Clark Corporation, Harley-Davidson Motor Company, and the Almond Growers Exchange.

All of its members will help finance the group through direct contributions, according to Strackbein. Whether it will be permanent, he adds, "depends upon the progress of legislation."

### Announce Equal-Pay Group

Formation of a new group designed to eliminate wage inequalities between men and women through education and legislation at local, state, and federal levels was announced March 18.



Known as the National Committee for Equal Pay, the organization will serve as a nerve center for action by its 18 members which include, among others, the CIO, the League of Women Voters, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the National Education Association.

Miss Marjorie L. Temple, director of legislation for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is Chairman of the new Committee.

### CCG Seeks Funds

The Committee for Constitutional Government has launched a drive to replenish working capital which it says was dissipated as a result of the contempt trial of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the group.

In a full-page advertisement in the Wall Street Journal of March 23, the Committee said "the net result from the lost distribution of several hundred thousands of book sales was the destruction of \$150,000 of working capital." It calls upon readers to help sell 30,000 subscriptions to Spotlight, the Committee bulletin, within the next 10 weeks, in order to provide "adequate working capital."

In 1950, Dr. Rumely was cited for contempt of Congress because of his refusal to give names of book purchasers to the Buchanan Committee. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 424, 757 ff.; Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 248). He was found guilty by a Federal District Court, but this decision was reversed by a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. On March 9 the Supreme Court sustained, 7 to 0, the Appeals Court decision. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 340).

"The lost working capital must be restored, the Committee debts paid, and its operations put on a cash basis, if it is to continue with greatly increased effectiveness," Sumner Gerard, treasurer of the group, said in the ad.

### CRITICIZE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS

The National Civil Service League warned March 23 that obsolete civil service laws may drive the best workers out of government.

The organization complained that the present system is the result of 70 years of "piecemeal legislation." But it said any revision might do more harm than good unless carefully developed.

### "IGHAT" CAMPAIGN

The Quaker Oats Company is selling a new product these days. It's called IGHAT, and it's not found in the company's regular lines.

IGHAT stands for "I'm Gonna Holler About Taxes," and is designed to "make the country aware of the burden of taxes and to spur Congress to do something about them."

A Quaker Oats spokesman said that their salesmen are joining with salesmen of other national companies, civic and service groups and individuals from coast to coast to sell IGHAT.

### AFL-CIO MERGER TERMS

Walter Reuther, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, presented March 23 the CIO terms for merging with the American Federation of Labor. In a speech before the 14th convention of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) he said:

The basic industrial union structure of the CIO must remain intact; in advance of the merger there must be agreement on "rational machinery for resolving jurisdictional disputes that might arise between competing unions; AFL unions that practice or countenance racial or religious discrimination must throw open their membership rolls, because the CIO 'does not believe in 'Jim Crow unionism'"; racketeering elements must be expelled from AFL unions, as the CIO expelled Communist-controlled unions in November, 1949.

### CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D Mo.) exposed in a March 23 speech the nation's "butter-leggers" -- "the men who took oleo, a little water, a little butter and a washing machine, and made butter for sale, at butter prices, to the housewife."

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) March 24 greeted the advent of spring with the observation in a news release that "Each spring the threat of impending war always grows serious, only to be dissipated once Congress votes the appropriations requested for the Defense Department and the Foreign Aid Program."

Commented Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio) March 21 on the House vote giving the Federal Security Agency cabinet status, "Many of the majority members supporting the plan were embarrassed by having the speeches which they made against a similar plan in the 80th Congress read to them from the Record."

"The other day a colleague of mine said for years he's been trying to save the country from the socialists and now he's trying to save it from the socialites," wrote Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.) in his March 26 newsletter.

"Instead of economists, perhaps we need economis-ers, with emphasis on the six last letters of that word," speculated Rep. John V. Beamer (R Ind.) after referring, in a newsletter, to 2,498 economists on the federal payroll at an annual cost of \$17,950,872.

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) took the opportunity, while at a Presidential luncheon, to check on the china-ware. Said Howell, in a March 23 newsletter, "As soon as I had finished the first course ... I upturned the dish to make sure I was eating off the official White House Lenox china. I remarked to the President... that I took pride in representing the District which produced the exquisitely beautiful official chinaware."

Two new words have been coined recently in Washington, economy-minded Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) reported March 26. "...rif' stands for 'reduction in force' and whenever you hear a bureaucrat say 'got my rif notice,' it simply means he got fired. When a government payroll is reduced by 'attrition' it simply means the very new (for Washington) process of not filling new vacancies when they occur through the normal turnover procedure."

**Roberts' Inquiry**

Alvin McCoy, Kansas correspondent for the Kansas City Star, testified before a joint committee of the Kansas legislature March 19 that he had honestly reported the facts related to a fee obtained by C. Wesley Roberts, now GOP National Committee Chairman, for the sale of a private hospital to the state in 1951.

The Kansas legislature has been investigating the transaction, in which Roberts received an \$11,000 commission. Roberts at the time of the sale held no political office, although he had recently resigned as Chairman of the Kansas State GOP Central Committee.

Both Roberts and Gov. Edward F. Arn (R Kan.) testified earlier that McCoy was opposed to Roberts and had instigated the investigation. Roberts claimed that McCoy sought to "blacken" his name, while Arn said that McCoy has "a grudge" against Roberts. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 368).

Appearing before the joint committee March 19, McCoy denied these charges. "Please remember that I did not create these facts, Mr. Roberts did that ... I simply reported them honestly and fairly and if the facts prove embarrassing to these two men (Roberts and Arn) look to them for the cause," McCoy stated.

He said it was "not true," as Arn had charged, that he waited until Roberts became GOP National Chairman to break the story. McCoy said that he did not even know about the hospital sale until February of this year. He said he did not know about the fee until he found "a discrepancy" in the annual report of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The AOUW built the hospital and engaged Roberts in a public relations capacity to help sell it to the state. Roberts never registered as a lobbyist, he said, because he did not engage in lobbying.

McCoy said that he learned for the first time on Feb. 12 that Roberts was involved in the case and had received the \$11,000 fee from the AOUW.

**MUM ON SOURCE**

McCoy refused to reveal the source of his information about Roberts' part in the transaction on the ground that information which passes from a news source to a reporter is privileged.

On March 20 three witnesses supported Arn's charges that McCoy was out to "get" Roberts. They were State Reps. William Avery and John W. Brokens, and McDill Boyd, executive secretary of the GOP State Central Committee.

The committee, which was scheduled to report its findings to the state legislature March 25, received a short time extension. State Sen. Lawrence Gibson said that he favored a further investigation.

**EISENHOWER COMMENT**

President Eisenhower said March 26 that he has great admiration for Roberts but will wait until the investigation is completed before deciding whether Roberts should remain as GOP national chairman.

**Republican Postmasters**

The Republican administration on March 24 paved the way for placing Republicans in postmasterships.

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield and Philip Young, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, announced new examinations would be held for 1,400 to 1,700 postmaster jobs. They also announced that the old eligibility lists of the Truman Administration would be discarded. They said that the new examinations would "establish higher standards of eligibility."

Postmaster positions are under civil service, but Republicans have complained that only Democrats have been appointed to postmaster jobs in the past 20 years. Any one of three applicants receiving highest ratings can be named postmaster. When the district is represented by a majority party Congressman, his recommendation is followed; otherwise the recommendation is made by the majority party Senator or National Committeeman.

**GOP's First 60 Days**

The Democratic Digest, official publication of the Democratic National Committee, surveyed the first two months of the Republican Administration March 20 and found that the honeymoon between the President and the Republican-controlled Congress had been spoiled "by the Republicans themselves."

The Digest declared editorially that the new GOP Administration has "stumbled...tripped...and miscalculated signals." It chortled that "some of the GOP ball carriers have deliberately crossed up the quarterback." Already, it claimed, "Eisenhower has had to look to the Democratic side of the aisle for support."

It cited as occasioning friction the nomination of Martin P. Durkin to be Secretary of Labor, the confirmation of Charles E. Wilson to be Secretary of Defense, the attack on Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, and his views on price supports, the failure of the Administration to win approval of the "anti-Yalta" resolution, and the clash between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and the State Department.

The Digest listed President Eisenhower's campaign "pledges" and it claimed that he has since "hedged" on many of them, including a cut in taxes.

**State Roundup**

**CONNECTICUT:** State Democratic leaders said March 21 that they would challenge the constitutionality of a bill passed by the Connecticut legislature redistricting, for the first time in half a century, the boundary lines of the 36 state senate districts. Democrats claim the redistricting would bar them from ever being able to gain control of the state senate. Republicans, who drafted the bill, claim that it will more nearly equalize the population in each district, at around 55,000.

**GEORGIA:** Republicans Steve Knight and Frank A. Phillips, Jr., were elected March 25 as Muscogee County commissioners. The GOP National Committee hailed their election as "a real shot in the arm for the two-party system."

## SENATE DEBATES BOHLEN NOMINATION

A handful of Senators, mostly Republicans, continued to fight President Eisenhower's nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia. They were successful in delaying a vote on the issue. After much debate, accusation and denial, the Senate March 25 postponed a vote on confirmation of Bohlen and scheduled it for March 27. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 371).

Most of the dispute centered around an FBI file on Bohlen. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) charged in the Senate March 20 that R. W. Scott McLeod, State Department security officer, refused to clear Bohlen "on the basis of information received from the FBI," but was "summarily overridden" by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. McLeod is a former administrative assistant of Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.).

At a news conference that same day, Dulles denied he and McLeod were at odds over an evaluation of Bohlen, and disagreed with proposals that full FBI security files be turned over to the Senate on request.

On March 21, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said it had been "definitely established" that McLeod refused to clear Bohlen and added, "so what Dulles said yesterday was untrue." McCarthy had asked the day before that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "call Dulles...put him under oath" and question him about the conflict.

But Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), who supported the Bohlen nomination, said March 21, "I don't think that on the basis of present information the Committee is inclined to recall Dulles or to call McLeod."

McCarthy said McLeod failed to appear before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee March 21. He said McLeod had been "ordered" not to appear until the Senate acted on the Bohlen nomination.

### SUGGESTS LIE DETECTOR

Senate debate began March 23 with McCarthy, Bridges, and McCarran leading the opposition.

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) opened the debate saying there is no "question at all about Mr. Bohlen's character, his loyalty and his discretion." He said Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., had reviewed the FBI report on Bohlen, and "came to the same conclusion" as Dulles.

McCarthy took the floor March 23 to propose that Bohlen voluntarily submit to a lie detector test about some security information "of such a nature that we cannot discuss it on the floor of the Senate without ourselves violating security." McCarthy said if "some 16 pages" of the security report are correct, "Moscow is the last place in the world" Bohlen should be sent. McCarthy added, there was "a strong rumor that McLeod refused to give Bohlen security clearance."

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) commented, "We have on trial a Republican Secretary of State and by implication the Republican President of the United States." He asked

McCarthy to give the new Administration "a chance," but McCarthy countered that he couldn't "shift my responsibility" because of a GOP Administration.

Taft said he "personally was willing to accept Mr. Dulles' appraisal" of Bohlen. He also argued that to turn over the FBI files to all Senators would "destroy" the FBI, and be "wholly unjustified." In reply to George W. Malone (R Nev.) who said he still didn't see why individual Senators weren't allowed to see the FBI files, Taft said much of the material in the files is not evidence but "a collection of all sorts" of items, gathered on a confidential basis.

### TAFT, SPARKMAN SEE FILE

In closed session March 24, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee selected Taft and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) to examine the disputed FBI raw file on Bohlen. Dulles had written the Committee that they could see it "on condition that the contents will not be disclosed." Taft had suggested the move during debate March 23.

After a three hour study of a summary of the raw FBI file, both Senators said there was nothing in it the Foreign Relations Committee, which already had approved the Bohlen nomination, didn't know about. Taft also said McLeod had assured him that he knew nothing more about Bohlen than was in that report.

The two Senators reported to the Foreign Relations unit, and Chairman Wiley said March 25 that they had found nothing "which raised any question of Mr. Bohlen's fitness for the Moscow post." Taft said most of the derogatory information came from "people strongly opposed to Bohlen's political views."

### McCARTHY-KNOWLAND CLASH

Taft opened the second day of Senate debate on the Bohlen nomination March 25 with the statement that Bohlen is "a completely good security risk in every respect." Sparkman seconded him. But Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) argued that the McLeod-Dulles "conflict" had not yet been "cleared up."

Bridges described Bohlen as an "exponent of appeasement and containment," and an "obedient and faithful subordinate" of the Democratic Administration that "all but ruined the country." Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) announced that he had switched and would now vote against confirmation of Bohlen.

The debate was highlighted by a clash between McCarthy and Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.). McCarthy and Bridges challenged the Dulles assertion that former Ambassador Hugh Gibson had endorsed the Bohlen nomination. Knowland produced a letter and an attached memo he said Dulles had sent him containing a list of recommendations for diplomatic posts -- among them Bohlen -- which Gibson had signed.

McCarthy suggested that Knowland let Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) see the letter "so that there can be

no question about it." Knowland countered that he had "not misrepresented the facts," and Dirksen disclaimed any desire to see it. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) closed the debate with the statement that Bohlen was being "pilloried" on "mere rumor." A vote on Bohlen was then postponed to March 27.

#### PRESIDENT PRAISES NOMINEE

At his news conference March 26, President Eisenhower called Bohlen the best qualified man to be Ambassador to Moscow, and said the nomination stands. He added he would not interfere with McCarthy as long as the Senator thinks he is doing the right thing.

#### CONFIRMATIONS, NOMINATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Robert D. Murphy, March 20, as Assistant Secretary of State

Edward F. Howrey, March 23, as a Federal Trade Commissioner.

The President has nominated John C. Doerfer, March 20, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

#### COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Committees approved these executive nominations:

Ford Q. Elvidge, March 24, to be Governor of Guam (Interior Committee)

Walter S. Robertson, March 25, to be Assistant Secretary of State (Foreign Relations Committee).

#### HOWREY FTC CHAIRMAN

The White House announced March 24 that Edward F. Howrey will be Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Howrey, who was confirmed as a member of the FTC March 23, will succeed James M. Mead as Chairman. Mead, a former Democratic Congressman from New York, will continue as an FTC member. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 371, for Howrey Report).

#### REPEAL BAN ON ARO

The House March 25 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4130) to repeal a ban in the Defense Department Appropriation Act of 1953 on the operation of an Air Force engineering center by Aro, Inc., after March 31. The Act had prohibited Air Force payments to the company for running the Tennessee center after that time. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 98).

The Air Force asked that its contract with Aro, Inc., be extended, and after one day of hearings, the House Armed Services Committee unanimously approved HR 4130. House passage came after Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.) urged that the contract for Air Force payments be continued.

Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott March 26 asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to approve HR 4130 because it would not be economical to lose the skill and experience of Aro, which "has done its job efficiently." He said "it would be a disaster" if the Aro contract was not continued.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) said the Committee "seems to have no alternative but recommend" passage of the bill. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) criticized the bill and said the Air Force was trying to "stampede" the bill through Congress. Gore had said March 21 he would ask for a full probe of all cost-plus contracts, particularly the Air Force contract with Aro, Inc.

#### HOUSE ON COURT ORDER

The House on March 26 adopted H Res 190 enabling members of the Un-American Activities Committee (see page 407) to ignore subpoenas in connection with a \$51,750, 000 damage suit. The suit was brought by 23 former movie writers and actors who claimed they were blacklisted as a result of the Committee's investigations. Named as defendants are Loew's Inc., and certain present and former committee members and employees. The Judiciary Committee was directed to determine whether the action--both the service of processes and the complaint itself--invades the privileges of the House. Those named are to ignore the subpoenas until the Committee has reported and the House gives its consent.

#### INDIAN BUREAU

The House March 25 adopted a resolution (H Res 89) authorizing its Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate operations of the Indian Bureau. The resolution seeks to: Find out when Indians could be freed of federal control; advise the Congress of the Bureau's handling of Indian property affairs, and recommend what functions of the Bureau could be abolished or transferred. Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) told the House there are approximately 300,000 Indians in the country, and it takes 12,000 people and \$83 million annually to administer their affairs. The resolution was adopted by voice vote.

#### AGRICULTURE DEPT. REORGANIZATION

President Eisenhower March 25 sent Congress a plan to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. It was the second reorganization plan to be submitted. His message said the plan would "simplify and improve" the Department's internal operation. He said additional objectives are to place the administration of farm programs close to state and local levels, and to adapt the administration of the programs to regional, state and local conditions.

The plan will go into effect automatically in 60 days, unless vetoed by either the Senate or the House -- or unless both branches vote to put it into effect earlier. GOP Senate floor leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said he expected no trouble in approving the plan.

The Department at present has only one Assistant Secretary. The new plan would provide the Secretary with two more Assistant Secretaries and an Administrative Assistant Secretary to aid in supervising the Department. The Assistant Secretaries would be appointed by the President, subject to Senatorial confirmation. The Administrative Assistant Secretary would be a Civil Service appointee of the Secretary, with the President's approval.

The President said Secretary Ezra T. Benson informed him that "both the number of employees and the aggregate of their salaries" in the office of the Secretary will be less than prior to Jan. 1, 1953.



## FUND BILL TO PRESIDENT

On a voice vote March 23, the Senate adopted the conference report on the second supplemental appropriations bill (HR 3053). It was the first money bill passed by the 83rd Congress, and carried appropriations for various government agencies totaling \$943,298,728. The appropriations are for fiscal 1953, which ends June 30.

Former President Truman had requested \$2.3 billion in supplemental funds. The House approved \$925,172,920, and the Senate \$947,325,579. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 248, 310). A compromise recommended by Senate-House conferees was acted on by the House March 19. The House approved all of the recommendations but one. It sent the bill back to the Senate, insisting that the upper chamber drop its provision for a \$15 million increase in the rural telephone program loan authorizations. The Senate had stipulated that the funds were to be transferred from the rural electrification program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 370).

Sen. Stykes Bridges (R N.H.) said during the March 23 debate that the Senate conferees had agreed to move that the Senate drop the rural telephone program fund provision "since the House had voted so decisively on the matter." Bridges asked that the Senate recede in its amendment in order to expedite passage of the measure. On a voice vote, the Senators agreed to drop the amendment from the bill.

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) questioned a \$1 million grant to the Philippines for wounded World War II veterans, which the Senate had cut out but the House insisted on. Bridges said the hospitalization program would be given careful scrutiny "when the regular Independent Offices Appropriation bill comes along."

In adopting the conference report, the Senate agreed to recede from amendments which would have:

Allotted \$14,000 to the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy

Increased by \$125,000 the limit on expenses for the school construction program

Authorized purchase of 1,500 acres of land by the Bureau of Indian Affairs

Cut out the \$1 million in grants to the Philippine Republic.

### PROVISIONS

As sent to the White House, the bill contained appropriations for the following federal branches, departments and agencies:

Legislative	\$1,173,890
Judiciary	354,800
Executive	300,000
Department of State	1,500,000
Department of Commerce	204,130,000
Treasury Department	750,000
Department of Labor	34,030,000
Federal Security Agency	360,500,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	20,000
Department of Interior	376,000
Independent Offices	326,934,000
Judgments and Authorized Claims	13,230,038
Total	\$943,298,728

Among the major money grants, were \$500,000 each for House and Senate probes (legislative), and a \$6 million appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Administration (Commerce), \$3.5 million of it for the federal-aid airport program. There was also a \$185 million appropriation for federal-aid highways, and \$13 million for access roads (Commerce).

A \$27.2 million grant was set aside for unemployment compensation for veterans (Labor), and \$20.5 million was appropriated for payments to school districts (FSA). Grants to states for public assistance under the social security system totaled \$340 million (FSA), and the Veterans Administration (Independent Offices) was awarded \$237,573,000 for compensation and pensions. The Defense Department was granted no new funds.

### SENATE-HOUSE COMPROMISES

The Senate and House agreed to the following compromises reached by their conferees:

Grant \$800 in additional funds for the U.S. Capitol buildings. The Senate had recommended \$3,651, while the House had made no provision at all for this item.

Appropriate \$13 million for federal access roads, instead of the \$18 million requested by the Senate and the \$8 million granted by the House.

Provide \$50,000 for a single Presidential economic adviser and staff. The House had recommended \$25,000 for a single economic adviser, but the Senate had granted \$60,000 for the three-member Council of Economic Advisers. The compromise version in effect wiped out the Council.

### EMERGENCY POWERS

The House by voice votes March 25 passed two bills extending powers voted to the President during the present national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950.

One measure (HR 3853) continues in effect until six months after the end of the emergency stiffer penalties for espionage and sabotage. Without continuance, this power would expire April 1.

The other bill (H J Res 226) extends to July 1, 1953, legislation dealing with defense construction and personnel and transportation priorities.

### MISSING GI DEPENDENTS' AID

The House March 25 by voice vote passed a bill (HR 3780) extending to July 1, 1954, the authority to continue allotment payments to dependents of armed services personnel missing in action. The Senate passed a similar bill (S 1229) March 16. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 370).

Before passage, a Committee amendment was adopted to extend the act to Feb. 1, 1954, to conform with the expiration date voted by the Senate. The House then substituted the Senate bill for its own and sent the measure to the President.

### FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

President Eisenhower announced March 26 he will recommend to Congress the creation of a Presidential Commission to study federal-state relations in the taxation, grants-in-aid and social security fields.



## FROM THE RECORD

**DULLES, PRO & CON** -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was praised March 25 by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) for a "laudable and noble" statement on Latin America. (Congressional Record, Page 2357). Dulles was lambasted the same day by Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) as the "stumbling block" of the Eisenhower Administration. Burdick warned that Republicans will lose control of Congress in 1954 "unless the leaders get down to business and perform what they promised." (Congressional Record, Page A-1649).

**REPORT ON EUROPE** -- Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) devotes five pages of March 25 Congressional Record to his report on European trip. U.S. has "squandered billions," O'Konski said. (Page A-1624).

**NLRB ARGUMENT** -- A statement of James J. Reynolds, Jr., former member of the National Labor Relations Board, was labeled "the most effective and valuable to date" by Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), who had it printed in Congressional Record, March 25, Page A-1648.

**NEWSPRINT** -- The Southland Paper Mills at Lufkin, Texas, has produced its millionth ton of newsprint, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) reported in Congressional Record, March 25, Page A-1597.

## ON THE FLOOR

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) March 20 termed "preposterous" a report by the Air Force that a U.S. plane fired on by the Russians off Kamchatka March 15 was on a "routine reconnaissance and weather flight." He said there was no need to go within 25 miles of Russia "to look for weather. There is just as much weather 50 or 100 miles out."

The consumer of coffee has been "gouged billions of dollars" by speculators in the coffee exchange in New York and in markets in coffee-producing countries, according to a Senate speech by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) on March 20. He said the recent price decontrol on coffee would have "hurt the consumer a good deal less" if the 1950 recommendations of a Subcommittee he then headed had been adopted (Sen. Rept. No. 2377, 81st Congress, 2nd session).

Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) told the House March 23, "the silhouette of a Trojan horse has just appeared on the horizon." He said "a package deal for abolishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been wheeled up before the struggling citadel of small business." He said, "anyone who examines the facts knows the RFC brings a net revenue to the Treasury each year, and its assets could not be liquidated quickly without great loss of the public's money."

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) March 20 delivered the third in a series of speeches on the general subject of the nation's natural resources. Morse charged a "fantastic proposal" is being pushed to have the government "sell its federal power projects to the private utilities." He charged those backing the plan with inducing Charles E. Wilson -- former president of General Electric -- "to give a certain atmosphere of respectability" to the "shocking proposal." Wilson said March 21 Morse was "off his beam." The one-time Defense Mobilization Director said his proposal was to sell utilities "back to the citizens, not existing companies."

## Prussian-Style Pentagon?

Speaking against a plan to give more power to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) told the House March 11, "(it) would establish a Prussian type of supreme general staff over our Armed Forces. What is going on in the Defense Department? Is a certain powerful element in the Pentagon directing the strategem of encirclement of our new Secretary?"

"Is the recently named seven-man committee to recommend changes in the Defense Department the first major move in that strategy? The committee is heavily weighted toward one view, that of the Army General Staff Corps. Its membership: Nelson A. Rockefeller, Arthur S. Flemming, Milton S. Eisenhower, Robert A. Lovett, Vannevar Bush, Gen. Omar Bradley, and David Sarnoff."

Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) also cautioned Congress to be on the alert against creation in the United States of a "Prussian-type military plan." Van Zandt said March 25 "the three principle proponents of this foreign doctrine" are prominent members of a Defense Department committee studying possible changes in the Department. He named the three as: Lovett, former Secretary of Defense; Dr. Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution, and Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Introducing a bill (HR 4230) March 25 to provide a \$100 a month pension for persons reaching 65 who have been citizens at least ten years, Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) said, "Actuarial findings of insurance companies indicate that out of 100 men at age 25 years, 54 of them at age 65 will be broke or dependent, and subject to privation and worry. Our older citizens deserve our best consideration."

## MOVE MORSE?

The Senate leadership March 24 passed to the Rules Committee the question of whether Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) should be permitted to move from the Republican side of the Senate to sit with the Democrats. Morse asked for the seat switch March 19. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 381). Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and GOP Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) agreed the Rules Committee would have to act. The Senate Democratic Policy Committee agreed March 25 not to object to the Morse request.

## ASK MCCARTHY LOAN STUDY

Democratic Assemblymen Edward Mertz and Charles Schmidt of Milwaukee, Wis., March 26 proposed that the Wisconsin legislature probe certain loans made to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) by the Appleton State Bank.

They charged McCarthy put up "only a fraction" of the required collateral for a \$149,176 loan in 1945, and called the transaction "a flagrant violation of the law."

Arthur F. Zuehlke, president of the bank, called the resolution an "attack" by McCarthy's "political enemies," and the Senator himself said, "they've fine-tooth-combed my loans and the only thing they can find I am guilty of is that I have always paid all my bills..."



(MARCH 20-26)

## weekly committee roundup

FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS -- See pages 402-3.

### Action

**TIDELANDS** -- Both Senate and House Committees considering legislation to settle the submerged lands ownership question approved bills to give coastal states title to the marginal seas.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee March 26 approved, by what was announced as an 11 to 4 vote, S J Res 13. This measure would give the states title to submerged lands within their historic boundaries and declare federal jurisdiction and control over the remainder of the continental shelf.

The House Judiciary Committee, by a 14 to 7 vote March 24, approved a clean bill (HR 4198). It contained provisions more generous to the coastal states than did the Senate bill and more liberal than the Administration had requested.

### SENATE PROVISIONS

The Senate version said that natural resources of the so-called tidelands beyond the states' historic boundaries in the continental shelf "appertain" to the United States, and jurisdiction and control of these natural resources by the U.S. was confirmed.

Senator Guy Cordon (R Ore.) said there is "a technical, legal distinction" between the words "appertain" and "ownership." He said the reason for making this distinction was because of the international aspects of the outer continental shelf which extends 150 miles seaward in some places. He added that this section of the measure was a Congressional affirmation of the Presidential proclamation of Sept. 28, 1945, holding the federal government has the right to develop natural resources in the continental shelf.

### HOUSE PROVISIONS

The House bill would give the states title to submerged lands within their historic boundaries -- three miles seaward except in the case of Texas and Florida, which claim 10½ miles in the Gulf of Mexico.

Development of natural resources under the submerged lands seaward of these boundaries would rest with the federal government with all revenues going into the treasury.

However, the states would be entitled to continue, in the outer area of the continental shelf beyond their traditional boundaries, production taxes over and above royalties collected on gas and oil.

The states also would be granted general police power over the entire continental shelf to enforce their own conservation laws in the federal area.

The Administration came out for state control of areas within their historic boundaries, but for federal control of the rest of the continental shelf.

The bill recognizes the possibility the courts might rule against title being vested in the states and provides that, in such an event, development rights within historic boundaries would remain with the states.

Under the measure, the Secretary of Interior would be authorized to issue leases to the competitive bidder offering the highest cash bonus with a minimum 12½ per cent royalty on production.

Revenues from oil development have been impounded since the Supreme Court held the federal government has "paramount rights" in the off-shore areas. These monies would be returned to the states in cases where receipts came from developments within the states' traditional boundaries.

A Judiciary Subcommittee had approved legislation March 18 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 376) to authorize the federal government to develop natural resources in the continental shelf, but it did not give the states right to police or tax in that area.

**REORGANIZATION** -- By a 12-1 vote, March 23, the Senate Government Operations Committee approved a resolution (H J Res 223) speeding up the establishment of a Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The House had passed the resolution endorsing President Eisenhower's proposed reorganization of the Federal Security Agency March 18 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 369).

The dissenting vote was cast by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), who said he was opposed to the speed-up procedure but favored the reorganization plan itself.

At a hearing earlier in the day, Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) denounced the plan as "socialistic legislation." In a statement Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) expressed similar views. Also appearing in opposition were Dr. James L. Doenges of Anderson, Ind., and Mrs. Marjorie Shearon, editor of "Challenge to Socialism."

**FLOOD CONTROL** -- The House Public Works Committee March 24 approved a bill (HR 4025) which would increase by \$75 million the total amount of work authorized for federal flood control projects in the Columbia River Basin. The bill was introduced March 17 by Rep. Homer D. Angell (R Ore.), a member of the Committee.

**JUDGES' ALLOWANCES** -- The Senate Judiciary Committee March 23 authorized an investigation of travel and expense allowances for federal judges. The intra-Committee resolution calls also for an investigation of compensation of the justices, their retirement system, and certain laws covering court procedure. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) heads the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, which will conduct the probe. (For other Subcommittee members, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 197).

**TOBACCO SUPPORTS** -- The House Agriculture Committee approved a bill March 26 which would provide price supports for the 1952 Maryland tobacco crop at 90 per cent of parity. HR 1432, sponsored

by Rep. Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.), would permit Maryland growers to come into the price-support program after having voted in a referendum.

## New Hearings

**COLOR TV** -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee began hearings March 24 to determine whether a satisfactory color television system has been developed, and, if so, why its availability has been delayed.

On the opening day, Dr. Elmer W. Engstrom, vice president of the Radio Corporation of America, said his company is ready to transmit color TV on present receivers as soon as it gets the official green light.

On March 25, Dr. Frank Stanton, head of the Columbia Broadcasting System, testified that CBS "reluctantly but realistically realized" it now would be "economically foolish" to go ahead with its color system, which requires a special adapter. This is the only system which has received FCC approval.

On March 26, the National Production Authority lifted its ban on use of defense material for making home color TV sets. Richard Hodgson, head of Chromatic Television Laboratories, asserted his firm has developed a color TV picture tube that can receive both color and standard black and white. However, Allen B. Dumont, head of the Dumont Laboratories, testified that color TV "won't come tomorrow" and that it "will probably take at least five years."

**UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES** -- The House Un-American Activities Committee probe of subversion in show business got underway March 23 in Los Angeles. About 80 witnesses have been subpoenaed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 378).

### MARCH 23 --

The first witness, dance director Danny Dare, said he lied when he told the Committee in 1951 that he had not been a member of the Communist Party. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 372-4). Dare said he was a party member for about three months in 1939. He also said Communist propaganda was injected into the 1941 hit show "Meet The People," which he directed.

Film editor Harold Hecht said he was a member of the Communist Party from 1936 to 1939, that a show he was connected with during that time, "Sing For Your Supper," contained party-line insinuations, and that 40 of its 200-member cast had Communist affiliations. Philip Eastman, free lance writer and artist, declined on Constitutional grounds to say whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

### MARCH 24 --

Julian Gordon, advertising manager for a movie producer, and film writer David Lang said they were former Communists and had been active in trying to inject the Communist line into movies. Lang revealed the names of persons in his Communist cell.

### MARCH 25 --

Hollywood screen writer Edward Huebsch appeared with a button reading "Fire Velde." Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) is Chairman of the unit. Huebsch said the Committee's questions were violating his Constitutional rights and refused to answer questions about Communist affiliation.

Rep. Francis Walter (D Pa.) said "beyond the peradventure of doubt, this man is in contempt" because of his attitude and remarks.

Another witness, Joe Springer, declined to testify about an alleged secret school which the Committee described as "one of a series of new schools to be held by the Communist Party for the purpose of issuing directives to infiltrate shops, key industries, and, in particular, defense establishments." One such school was purportedly held Dec. 5-7, 1952, in a Crestline, Calif., camp.

**INFLUENCE PEDDLING** -- A one-day hearing was held by a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee March 24 on a bill (S 637) to prohibit former U.S. employees from acting as attorney or agent in matters connected with their former office.

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), sponsor, testified in favor of tightening the law against "influence peddling" by ex-officials. Existing law provides for a \$10,000 fine and one year in jail for former government officers who use "pull" to obtain contracts or get claims. But Williams said present law requires proof that the ex-official was "directly connected" with the matter, and asked that the law be broadened.

**MEXICAN LABOR** -- The Agriculture Committees of both houses of Congress began hearings on companion bills to extend for three years the U.S.-Mexican Farm Labor Program. The law is slated to expire Dec. 31. (For background on the program, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 374). Hearings on the Senate bill (S 1207) began on March 23. Testimony on the House measure (HR 3480) began March 24.

## SENATE

### MARCH 23 --

Lloyd A. Mashburn, Undersecretary of Labor, asked for a one-year extension, saying the shortage of domestic farm labor will not lessen to any great degree in 1954. William H. Tolbert, National Farm Labor User's Committee; Don Larin, Farm Placement Service; and Robert C. Goodwin, Bureau of Employment Security, all testified the program has not appreciably reduced the number of "wetbacks" entering the country illegally.

Arthur J. Holmaas, Production and Marketing Administration, called for extension of the law, but recommended no specific period. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), author of the law, criticized the Mexican government's attitude on illegal immigration. He said he'd "almost be willing" to abandon the system "if we don't get any cooperation."

### MARCH 24 --

Nicholas C. Dragon, CIO, said the program fostered "agricultural sweatshops and slums", but suggested a one and a half year extension. Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation, criticized the program as "costly," but favored extension. Also favoring extension were: Fred Bailey, National Grange, and Charles W. Jones, National Cotton Council of America. Walter J. Mason, AFL, recommended a one-year extension.

The Committee concluded its hearings.

## HOUSE

### MARCH 24 --

Mashburn again asked for a one-year extension. Also repeating their testimony were: Holmaas, Tolbert, Jones

and Bailey. Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) favored extension for the full three years.

#### MARCH 25 --

Mason urged safeguards be inserted in the law to protect American farm labor against wage undercutting by Mexican labor. Austin E. Anson, Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers and Shippers, urged that the Agriculture Department administer the program. He criticized the program worked out by Labor Department lawyers as "too complex."

#### MARCH 26 --

Hearings were concluded after Rep. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) said the Mexican government insists on recruiting the workers from "deep in Mexico" instead of along the U.S. border. He said the Mexicans insist on that because that is where the "big vote" is.

**VETS HOUSING** -- In Cleveland, The House Veterans Affairs Subcommittee on Housing heard Maurice J. Fishman, president of the Cleveland Precision Housing Corporation, recommend March 21 that the interest rate on GI home loans be raised from 4 to 4½ per cent. He said veterans are more concerned about low down payments than low interest rates when they try to buy a home. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 377).

John J. Gillespie, secretary of a veterans cooperative, said the low interest rate was affecting the availability of GI home loan money. "What good is four per cent money," he asked, "when none can be had?" And two home building officials, William R. Doll and Oscar Giesecke, also said lending firms would tighten up on GI home loans unless the interest rate were raised.

**PUBLIC HOUSING** -- In closed session March 24, Albert M. Cole, new Housing and Home Finance Administration chief, told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices that the new Administration budget calls for 35,000 new low-rent public housing units in fiscal 1954. Last year Congress set the limit at 35,000 construction starts annually, but former President Truman requested 75,000 unit starts in his fiscal 1954 budget.

**INTERIOR FUNDS** -- In testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee made public March 24, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay said budget estimates for the Interior Department can be cut "substantially" but not "across the board." McKay said he will have a revised budget ready soon.

**AGRICULTURE FUNDS** -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson March 26 submitted to the House Appropriations Committee a proposed Department budget calling for appropriations and loan authorizations totaling \$1,193,800,000, exclusive of price support loans and purchases. Benson said this was a reduction of about 10 per cent from the budget recommendations of former President Truman. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 51 ff).

### Continued Hearings

**VOICE OF AMERICA** -- The Senate Investigations Subcommittee probe of State Department information activities spotlighted allegedly subversive books placed in Department libraries overseas. It was the sixth week of the investigation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 377).

#### MARCH 20 --

Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) praised a Department order cancelling construction of two Voice of America transmitters. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 344).

#### MARCH 24 --

Earl Browder, deposed Communist Party leader, Sol Auerbach (pen name -- James S. Allen), and William Marx Mandel refused to say, on constitutional grounds, whether they were Communists. McCarthy said six books by the three men had been used in State Department Information Center Libraries overseas.

(The Department said seven copies had turned up on library shelves, they had been "inherited" from the Office of War Information and, under a recent order, all books by "Communist authors" were to be removed. The overseas libraries contain two million books by 85,000 authors, according to the Department.)

The three witnesses clashed angrily with the Subcommittee. Browder claimed McCarthy had "publicly declared he is out to get me." Mandel said the Subcommittee should "find out how Sen. McCarthy saved \$170,000 on a \$15,000-a-year salary." Auerbach, identified under his pen name as a former editor of the Communist Daily Worker, called "the anti-Communist campaign... a cover-up for fascism."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) asked Browder whether his lawyer, O. John Rogge, a former Assistant U.S. Attorney General, was a Communist Party member. Rogge demanded to be heard and swore he had never been a Communist.

#### MARCH 25 --

Louis Budenz, ex-Communist and frequent Congressional witness, said the overseas libraries contain books by "at least 75 Communists" and four others with "very close connections" with the Party.

(Budenz described "Allen" (Auerbach) as "an important link with the Communist underground" and identified the next witness, Lawrence K. Rosinger, as a man he had known to be a Communist. Rosinger refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to say whether he was a Communist. Six of his books are in overseas libraries, the Subcommittee counsel, Roy Cohn, said.

#### MARCH 26 --

Mystery-writer Dashiell Hammett and author Helen Goldfrank declined, on Constitutional grounds, to say whether they were Communists. Cohn said information libraries had 300 copies of Hammett's books and 30 copies of books for children written by Mrs. Goldfrank under the pen name, Helen Kay. Two other writers whose books are in the libraries, Langston Hughes of New York and Edwin Seaver of Rockport, Mass., said they had once been sympathetic to communism but were no longer.

McCarthy said he would ask Department security director R. W. Scott McLeod to find out "the specific individuals" who selected the books under discussion.

**INFORMATION PROGRAM** -- Continuing its hearings on the State Department's overseas information program (CQ Weekly Report, p. 378), a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee heard witnesses praise the student and cultural exchange program.



**MARCH 23 --**

A statement by Prof. Walter Johnson, chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, which selects students for scholarships under the Fulbright Educational Exchange Act, said the exchange program was "altering misconceptions about America." His statement was read by Prof. Martin R. P. McGuire, a member of the Scholarship Board and also head of the book committee of the Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. McGuire called the exchange program "magnificent."

But he said its future was threatened by an amendment, sponsored by Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), to the fiscal 1953 Supplemental Appropriation bill (PL 547 -- CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 122). This requires that foreign credits may be spent only as provided for in appropriation bills. The exchange program depends on plans drawn up several years in advance, McGuire said.

Also praising the program were John L. Mott, director of International House in New York, and J. Benjamin Schmoker, executive secretary of the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers. Prof. Margaret J. Butcher, Howard University exchange professor, urged a greater flow of lecturers abroad.

**MARCH 24 --**

Lloyd Free, a State Department Public Affairs officer in the Rome embassy, testified in closed session on the operations of the information program. He made "some very helpful" suggestions on improving the program, Chairman Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said.

**MARCH 25 --**

Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute of International Education, read an Oct. 16, 1952 letter from President Eisenhower, who expressed his "personal hope" that the exchange program would continue to expand. Holland said the program helps "counteract Communist propaganda."

**MARCH 26 --**

Ben Hibbs of the Advisory Commission on Information generally praised the program but urged certain improvements in it. He and Edward R. Murrow, CBS commentator, spoke favorably of separating the propaganda work from the State Department. Walter Lemmon, head of the World Wide Broadcasting System, suggested federal subsidies for private stations broadcasting to other countries.

**JUSTICE PROBE --** A State Department security officer told a House Judiciary Subcommittee March 23 that five UN employees whose loyalty had been questioned were selected from names originally supplied by Alger Hiss.

The Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), is studying charges that the Justice and State Departments obstructed a grand jury investigation of alleged Communists in the United Nations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 345).

William L. Franklin told the Subcommittee 49 Americans were hired from lists given by Hiss to the Secretary General of the UN. He said 32 of these are still on the payroll, and that five have become "public issues" -- witnesses before the New York grand jury or a Senate subcommittee investigating Communist infiltration of the UN.

Hiss, now in prison for perjury, was assistant director of the State Department's Office of Special Political Affairs when he supplied the names in 1946.

**MARCH 26 --**

Another State Department security officer, John W. Ford, gave testimony linking Hiss with American UN employees involved in the New York grand jury probe.

Chairman Keating asked Ford, "Can you assure me the State Department will take action by sundown of this day" on the case of a UN employee who was a Communist front executive and who also was described as having engaged in "recruiting" for Soviet satellite nations. Ford said he could.

**INTERNAL SECURITY --** The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee resumed its hearings into the number of Communists in the teaching profession (CQ Weekly Report, p. 344).

**MARCH 19 --**

Witness Richard E. Combs said more than 100 teachers have been dismissed and another 100 blocked from employment as teachers in California colleges because of Communist affiliations. He is chief counsel of the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities which, he said, checks on faculty members and then turns over any derogatory information to the college presidents for action.

**MARCH 24 --**

Three teachers refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to say whether they had ever been Communists. They were Paul Harvey Aron of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y.; Dr. Doxey Wilkerson of New York City, and Mrs. Grace Gilbert Smith, a nursery school teacher in New York.

**MARCH 25 --**

New York City's Superintendent of Schools, William Jansen, testified that since 1950, 81 teachers have resigned or been removed after charges of Communist affiliation were made against them and that 180 others are currently under investigation.

**MARCH 26 --**

At a Boston, Mass., hearing, Prof. Maurice Halpern of Boston University refused to say whether he was a Communist.

**BONN FACILITIES --** The Subcommittee on International Operations of the House Government Operations Committee continued its hearings into miscellaneous building programs by the Department of State in Bonn, Germany. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 380).

**MARCH 20 --**

James W. Riddleberger, of the State Department German desk, said construction was started before Congress was notified of the program. Glenn G. Wolfe and Houston Lay, of the U.S. High Commissioner's Office in Germany, said there was sufficient legal authority for the project to be built with German currency and without getting prior approval of Congress.

**MARCH 23 --**

James E. Welch, assistant general counsel, Government Accounting Office, said the use of the funds without Congressional approval was of "doubtful legality."

#### MARCH 24 --

Leland W. King, Director of the Foreign Buildings Office, State Department, told the Committee a \$300,000 house with \$1 million worth of furniture is being considered for the U.S. ambassador to the UN, ex-Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.).

**INTERNAL REVENUE** -- Persons named in testimony before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee probing the Internal Revenue Bureau by Garry D. Iozia, a New Jersey businessman, appeared before the group. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 380). Iozia alleged he paid out \$115,000 to lawyers and others to "fix" or clear a \$150,000 tax fraud charge against him.

#### MARCH 20 --

Mrs. Hope Ridings Miller, the consultant named, denied she had taken \$5,000 as alleged by Iozia, to help "fix" the case. She testified she accepted a \$2,500 fee for mentioning Iozia's tax problems to Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), then Speaker of the House, and Peyton Ford, former deputy attorney general.

#### MARCH 23 --

Joseph T. Sherman, "investigator" who allegedly received more than \$6,500 to help Iozia out of his tax difficulties, explained that he was retained by Iozia as a manufacturer's agent for one of his plants, but that he had not gotten any business for the company.

Previous witnesses testified that Sherman was employed by Iozia as an "investigator" on the theory that because he was a friend of T. Lamar Caudle, former assistant attorney general in charge of the tax division, he might help Iozia get a hearing before Caudle. Sherman also told the group that a charge against Vernard Bond had been dropped after he had arranged a conference between Bond and Caudle. Bond March 25 said this was a "dirty lie."

Meyer Meth, a cousin of Meyer Rothwacks, chief of the Justice Department's criminal tax division, denied he had ever taken \$8,500 from Iozia or promised he would fix the case through Rothwacks for \$100,000. Robert Ables, the intermediary who brought Iozia and Meth together, said witnesses who said he and Meth had been paid \$8,500 in cash by Iozia were "lying."

The Subcommittee counsel read into the record testimony taken from Meth indicating he and Ables flew to Florida to see Rothwacks after Iozia was indicted and that Rothwacks had advised that Iozia throw himself on the mercy of the court. Meth said he was "confused" when he made the statement and that Rothwacks had consistently refused to discuss the case with him.

#### MARCH 24 --

Rothwacks said Meth inquired about the case, but the most he had done was to tell him that Iozia would get a fair hearing. He testified he met with Iozia but denied it was to arrange a "fix."

Vincent J. McNally, a tax agent, testified that prosecution of Iozia's case was undertaken only after bitter protest to his superiors that the Justice Department was "trying to kill the case."

James A. Bonanno, another revenue agent, corroborated much of McNally's testimony.

**TAFT-HARTLEY** -- Diametrically opposite views on how to improve the Taft-Hartley labor law were presented at hearings by the House Education and Labor Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 379).

#### MARCH 20 --

Representatives of lumber manufacturers' associations opposed any form of the closed-shop, compulsory unionism and industry-wide bargaining. But Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), blasted the Taft-Hartley ban on the closed shop which he said has operated "to destroy the union hiring hall... the most important single labor relations device ever to be developed in the maritime industry."

Irving Leuchter, American Newspaper Guild (CIO) counsel, urged that "supervisor" be redefined to exclude certain newspaper employees who would then be eligible to vote in representation elections.

#### MARCH 23 --

Richard P. Doherty, official of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, proposed outlawing a union contract provision that bans the televising of any motion picture in which "live musicians" were used.

#### MARCH 24 --

A. J. Hayes, president of the AFL's International Association of Machinists, said "Congress should have enacted a law that outlawed communism, fascism and other forms of totalitarianism, and not by inference assert that the only Communists are to be found in the labor movement."

Woodruff Randolph, president of the International Typographical Union, called for sanctioning the closed shop.

#### MARCH 25 --

Charles M. Brooks, former counsel for the NLRB, said "we must dismiss the claim that this law has set back the trade union movement in America."

#### SENATE HEARINGS

#### MARCH 24 --

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee March 24 began six weeks of hearings on the Taft-Hartley law. Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said the unit would approach the problem "objectively."

Thomas E. Shroyer, former adviser to GOP members of the Committee, testified that the non-Communist oath requirement was "presently serving little, if any, useful purpose." Charles R. Kuzell and Denison Kitchell, both representing the American Mining Congress, urged strengthening the law. Kuzell called for a ban on compulsory union membership, and industry-wide bargaining.

#### MARCH 25 --

Speaking for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Powell C. Groner said "compulsory arbitration... must be recognized and opposed as the end of true collective bargaining." He asked that the union shop arrangement be outlawed.

#### MARCH 26 --

George W. Armstrong, Jr., official of the National Association of Manufacturers, urged Congress to outlaw

industry-wide strikes, and to tighten Taft-Hartley provisions affecting union practices.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers Union, said the Taft-Hartley law "was conceived in shame" and he couldn't see how any Member of Congress could have supported it. Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) said he had voted for the law and didn't have "to listen to that sort of stuff." Kearns left the session, which recessed. Later, he demanded that the Committee refuse to hear further testimony from Beirne. The afternoon session was cancelled, pending a decision.

**CONTROLS** -- Bernard M. Baruch urged Congress to adopt standby economic control legislation, but an Administration spokesman said President Eisenhower was opposed to it and was cool toward a suggested price-wage freeze law, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 379).

#### MARCH 23 --

If another World War should start, it would probably "explode in a big smash," Baruch said. If the theory that Congress "should wait until the emergency and then see what legislation is needed" prevails, and war comes, "there will not be a person alive who will not rue this tragic, needless neglect," he warned.

#### MARCH 24 --

Baruch concluded his testimony. Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) testified for his bill (HR 3184) authorizing a 90-day emergency freeze law.

#### MARCH 25 --

President Eisenhower is opposed to standby controls and does not want--but will accept--an emergency price-wage freeze law, Acting Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming said.

Taking up the Defense Production and rent control acts, Flemming asked the Committee to:

Extend, for one year, priority and allocation powers on defense and atomic production, including limited power to allocate materials for civilian use

Drop the power to requisition private property

Extend, for one year, authority to provide financial aid for expansion of defense plants

Extend rent controls--until Sept. 30 in areas requesting federal ceilings, and until April 30, 1954 in critical defense housing areas, which no longer would include private defense plant areas

Extend, for one year, the aid-to-small-business program operated by the Small Defense Plants Administration.

Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) asked the Committee to extend rent controls.

#### MARCH 26--

Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of Defense, seconded Flemming's request for extension of priority and allocation powers, aid to plant expansion and rent control in critical areas.

**DAIRY SUPPORTS** -- Dairy and casein industry spokesmen March 20 told the House Agriculture Subcommittee investigating dairy problems that import quotas on dairy products and casein were necessary to save American producers from foreign competition.

Among witnesses were E. W. Gaumitz, executive secretary of the National Cheese Institute, who urged imposition of import quotas on a long-term basis, and J. G. Brereton, president of the Sheffield Chemical Company, who said casein makers in this country are caught between high skim milk prices resulting from government price supports and uncontrolled importation of casein at prices 50 per cent below the cost of making casein in the U.S.

#### **FARM PRICES** -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T.

Benson March 25 suggested to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee there was a "strong possibility" acreage allotments might be proclaimed for the 1954 cotton and wheat crops under provisions of the Agriculture Act of 1949.

### Reports

**VAN FLEET** -- General James A. Van Fleet, former commander of the UN ground forces in Korea, told the Senate Armed Services Committee he had victory almost within his grasp in June, 1951, when it was snatched away by the fruitless armistice talks at Panmunjom. According to a committee report of testimony released March 22, it was revealed that Van Fleet and Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins held differing views during the closed hearings on the alleged ammunition shortage in Korea. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 341). Gen. Collins said the enemy buildup could not have been prevented if more ammunition were available.

#### **EISENHOWER ON AMMUNITION**

President Eisenhower said March 26 the ammunition situation in Korea now is perfectly sound in view of the type of operations conducted there. The President said he specifically checked on the loss of "Old Baldy" mountain by the allies and was told that ammunition was not a factor.

**RED TRADE** -- Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.) submitted a report March 23 to the House Foreign Affairs Committee which said the Communists still "get pretty much what they want in strategic material from the West." He urged the U.S. wage a "vigorous and comprehensive" campaign to shut off such trade. Battle was Chairman, in the 82nd Congress, of a special subcommittee which drafted the Mutual Assistance Control Act of 1951, to cut off assistance to nations shipping strategic material to the Red bloc. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 211). The Battle report said the Act doesn't apply to "neutral" nations not receiving U.S. aid, and has no effect on closing such "legal" leaks as the "free" ports of Europe.

### Committee Assignments

**PUBLIC WORKS** -- The Senate Committee on Public Works March 20 announced the appointment of three Subcommittees. They are (Chairmen listed first):

Flood Control -- Prescott Bush (R Conn.), Francis Case (R S.D.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Spessard Holland (D Fla.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.) and Robert Kerr (D Okla.).  
Roads -- Case, Beall, Kuchel, Chavez, Kerr and Albert Gore (D Tenn.).

Public Buildings and Grounds -- Kuchel, Bush, Beall, Holland, Stennis and Gore.

## MARCH 27 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, March 27 Congressional developments, including those listed below, will be included in the appropriate section of the April 3 CQ Weekly Report.)

### Floor

#### SENATE CONFIRMS BOHLEN

The Senate March 27 confirmed the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be Ambassador to Russia. The roll-call vote was 74-13. The only Democrats opposing confirmation were Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.) and Pat McCarran (Nev.).

The confirmation followed a vigorous debate and a re-check, by two Senators, of an FBI report. President Eisenhower had said Bohlen was the best qualified man for the Moscow post. (See page 402).

The Senate also confirmed March 27 Walter S. Robertson to be an Assistant Secretary of State; and Ford Elvidge to be governor of Guam.

#### RECEIVES NOMINATIONS

The Senate March 27 received the nominations of Ray Gidney to be Comptroller of Currency; John Roger Lewis to be an assistant secretary of the Air Force; Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton (ret.) to be a member of the Export-Import Bank, and Raymond Blattenberger to be public printer. (See page 403).

#### TIDE LANDS DEBATE TO START

GOP Senate floor leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said March 27 he will call up the "tidelands" bill (S J Res 13) for Senate debate not later than April 1.

### Committees

#### BEIRNE WITHDRAWS "WORD"

The House Labor Committee was ready to resume hearings on Taft-Hartley labor law revision after Joseph W. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers Union, said he would withdraw the word "shame" from a remark that Taft-Hartley "was conceived almost in shame." Beirne said that in doing so he did not change his opinion. When Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) objected March 26, the Committee recessed; next day it decided to ask Beirne to withdraw the word. Beirne was to be asked to return, probably after Easter, to resume testifying. (See page 410).

#### TREATY RESTRICTIONS

The Senate Judiciary Committee held further hearings March 27 on a proposed Constitutional limitation (S J Res 1) to limit the treaty-making power of the Executive. President Eisenhower said March 26 the resolution would restrict his conduct of foreign affairs. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), a leading sponsor, said March 27 he couldn't understand the President's position "in view of the 1952 Republican platform."

## Other Developments

### REPORT ON ROBERTS

A committee of the Kansas state legislature held March 27 that C. Wesley Roberts, now chairman of the Republican National Committee, violated the "spirit" of the Kansas lobbying law in handling a 1951 building transaction which netted him an \$11,000 fee. "There is doubt" whether the letter of the law was violated, the Committee found after a 10-day inquiry. (See page 401).

### ROBERTS RESIGNS

Later March 27 Roberts resigned, saying he was the victim of a "carefully contrived and thinly veiled plot, growing out of a fierce factional fight in Kansas state politics." He had conferred with President Eisenhower at the White House and left with him a copy of his letter of resignation. The President said Roberts' decision was "a wise one."

### FLAXER GUILTY

Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America, was convicted March 24 of contempt of Congress for failure to provide the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee with names and addresses of the union's members in 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 248). U.S. District Judge Burnita Matthews fixed bail at \$1,000 pending sentencing. Defense attorney ex-Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) immediately filed a brief to set aside the verdict.

### CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its current and permanent material, CQ periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for its Weekly Report and Almanac.

CQ now is preparing an errata sheet for the 1952 Almanac. It will be mailed to you soon.

Corrections noted below are to be made in recent CQ Weekly Reports. (An errata sheet for the first quarter of 1953 will be published in your first quarter Weekly Report Index, to be mailed soon. It will include these and earlier corrections.)

Page xviii of Special Supplement No. 1-B (Members of Committees--Col. 1, under House Committee on Education and Labor, should read Augustine Kelley (Pa.), not (Fla.).

Page 227, Col. 2, second paragraph--Name of American Legion Commander is Lewis K. Gough (not Louis).

Page 273, Col. 1, under state roundup, New York--Mayorality election is in 1953 (not 1954).

Page 287, Col. 2, under Senate Condemns Persecutions, roll-call votes should be 79-0 (not 70-0); make the same change on Page 334, Col. 2, second paragraph.

Weekly Report for week ending March 6 has wrong number. It should read Vol. XI, No. 10, (not No. 9).

Page 307, Col. 2, under State Roundup -- Should read TENNESSEE (not KENTUCKY.)



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1. Q--Is an executive Department of the government usually established by the President or by Congress?

A--If the Federal Security Agency is turned into a Department of Health, Education and Welfare under President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 1, it will be the first time full "executive status" has been vested in this manner. In the past, Acts of Congress created the Departments rather than actions of the President.

2. Q--Did Rep. Velde, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, have investigative experience prior to becoming a member of that Committee?

A--Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) was a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Sabotage and Counter-espionage Division from 1943 until 1946, when he was elected as a county judge. He has been a member of the Committee since 1949.

3. Q--Why do federal appropriation bills always seem to "expire June 30"?

A--Appropriations are authorized for a fiscal year. Since the fiscal year runs from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the next, appropriations measures are drafted to expire at the end of a fiscal year, according to the Senate Parliamentarian's Office.

4. Q--What does it mean when my Congressman is reported to be "paired" for or against some measure when a record vote is taken on the legislation?

A--"Pairing" is an agreement between Members on opposite sides of an issue not to vote on roll call so anticipated absence of one or both will not affect the outcome of record voting. Two kinds of pairs are used; neither are counted in vote totals. On "special pairs" Members generally specify how they would have voted, in other words for or against a bill. On a "general pair" a Member's name is paired with that of another Member, but no indication is given as to how they stood, for or against.

5. Q--How much butter does the government have in storage that it has bought under farm price support programs?

A--About 121 million pounds of butter have been bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation, a branch of the Agriculture Department, since December, 1952. The government has in storage about 100 million pounds of butter, mostly in mid-west storehouses, a Department official said March 25.

6. Q--Is there any relief in sight for present shortages of school buildings and teachers?

A--Shortages will get worse rather than better in the next few years, according to a report recently issued by the U.S. Office of Education.

7. Q--Where did the term "Red" come from as a designation for Communist?

A--It was derived from the red flag, a symbol of international Marxism.

8. Q--I understand the federal government owns much of the land in some western states. In what states is federal ownership highest?

A--More than 84 per cent of the land area of Nevada -- 59,526,959 acres -- is owned by the federal government. Some 71 per cent of Utah's land area is federally owned, and over 69 per cent of Arizona's.

9. Q--Congress seems to be doing more investigating now than it has in the past. Is this true?

A--The 83rd Congress has indicated it will outdo the 82nd Congress, which set a record in the probe business. A survey by Congressional Quarterly showed that during January alone about 105 measures were introduced in the Senate and House relating to proposed investigations, 50 per cent more than in the first month of 1951, which also was a "first session" year. Nearly 70 per cent more money for Committees was authorized in January, 1953, than in the same month in 1951. The National Committee for an Effective Congress reports that investigations are setting a new record in terms of funds, time and public attention.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found:

(1) 375; (2) 203, 322; (4) CQ 1952 Almanac, p. 17; (6) 365; (8) 351; (9) 199, 251, 366.